BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXIII.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1823. [NUMBER 1623.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

IT will not be necessary for the Gentlemen summoned on the PETIT JURY, for the 1st Ensuing Sessions, to attend till Monday the 13th Instant at 12 o'Clock

D. SETON,
SHERIFF

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT
REVENUE

PROCLAMATION.

MORO JANARDHUN managing Karkoon of Baug Mundla, and RUCKMOODEEN SHAIK OOMER, a Mhalkuree of the Veshuee and Kelsee Mhals in the Southern Concan having been convicted of making use of the public money entrusted to their charge; the said

MORO JANARDHUN,
AND
RUCKMOODEEN SHAIK OOMER,

have been dismissed from their situations and are hereby declared incapable of again serving the Hon'ble Company in any capacity whatsoever.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

J. FARISH,
Secretary to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
2d October 1823.

જાહેર નામુ

શરકાર દેલત મદાર કુપની અંગરેજ બાકુદર એવું જે શ્રી દખણ પાંત કુકણન બાગ મંડલના કારકુન નામે મોરુ જનારદન થા માકાલ વેરાવી તથા કેલશીના મહા કરી ૨૫નુહીન શેખ કુમર એ બેહુને હુકમ શરકારના પેકશા હુત તે એહુએ મીતાન કર મને ખરચા એ વાત બતો કુપ ર શાજીત થકવા શતે બે બનો મોરુ જ ન રદન તથ રાનુહીન શેખ કુમરને ને કુ રીથી બરતરપ કરીને કુકમ પરવે જે એ બેહુ જણા શરકાર કુપનીની ને કરી લા એક નથી માઠે કાંબ શરકારનં કામમા વલી રાખવા નહી—તા ૨ મા ૧ અકટોબર શને ૧૮૨૩ અંગરેજી *

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
WM. SIMSON
Act. Per. Sec. to Govt.

શ્રી

મણીરમસ્ત

બેજમે મશમત્યાકુણ યમ્મેઠેઉઘ મીણંત ઉકુણ યમેં ની ધંગાઉમેગી રે ર ત્યાંત છપ્પ ંધર ૨૭૬૨ તેમકે ૩૧ મચ ંન ૧૮૨૨ છીપ્પ રુપ્પ બે ૬૦૦૦ ચી યણી જી જી ંધર ૧૪૨૯ તેગકે ૩૦ જી ર ંન ૧૮૨૨ છાપ્પ રુપ્પ બે ૮૩૦૦૦ ચી યશા મે ૬૪્યા ઘેપ્યા મેગી રોપ્ય મીરત યઘે ત ત્યા પણ મણીર મેમેં મતે બે ૭ ૧૨૬ મેગી બેકે પ્રેપ્ણી પીપ્રપયાપ ણીપ્યા યણતાં યઘપ્રપણે તેગીકે ૨૭ મઘે બપ્રમેંધર ંન ૧૮૨૩ ઈપ્રવી

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
WM. SIMSON
Act. Per. Sec. to Govt.

૧૮૨૩ ઈપ્રવી ડીસા છ ૨૬ મેઇરમ

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
WM. SIMSON,
Act. Per. Sec. to Govt

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT,

Government Advertisement.

1st. NOTICE is hereby given that the Hon'ble the Governor in Council will receive at noon on Wednesday the 3d of December next, Sealed Tenders for the supply of Cotton of prime merchantable quality.

2d. The Cotton must be the produce of the ensuing season.

3d. Each tender must specify the Pergunnah of which it is the produce, the quantity and description of Cotton whether of first, second or third quality.

4th. The price to be paid in Bombay Rupees for each Surat Candy of 784 lbs. net weight, deliverable in raw bales at the Company's screws at Bombay, Customs, freight, Hamallage and all other charges included.

5th. Ten Rupees per Surat Candy to be paid to each person tendering, on his signing his engagement to complete the supply and which is to be considered as so much paid in account.

6th. The accounts to be adjusted and the Cotton to be paid for in Cash one month after delivery on receipts to be produced from the Warehousekeeper.

7th In the event of its being inconvenient to the Government to make the payment by the period specified in the preceding article, interest to be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent per annum until the amount be paid.

8th A penalty at the rate of Bombay Rupees thirty per Surat Candy to be forfeited by the tenderer in the event of his failing to fulfil his contract, either wholly or in part according to the extent of the deficiency: and unexceptionable security to be afforded for the payment of such penalty.

9th. Allowance will be made by Government in mitigation of this penalty on account of failure of the crops, to be certified to Government by the Collector, but on no other account.

10th. Security is to be also afforded for the repayment, in the event of a breach of contract, of the earnest money advanced at the rate of Rupees Ten per Surat Candy.

11th. As the Cotton is to be deliverable at Bombay by the close of the season, the 15th of June 1824 is to be considered as the date of the termination of the contract: the Company having no concern whatever with any quantity of Cotton that may not be delivered at their Screws prior to that date.

12th. The Cotton supplied must be equal to musters approved after examinations by a Committee to be appointed by the Warehousekeeper in the usual manner. The Warehousekeeper if satisfied that the deliveries are equal to the muster will grant his receipts thereon. Should any difference of opinion arise in respect to the Cotton being of the same quality and description as the muster, the same shall be determined by two arbitrators one to be appointed by each party with power to choose an umpire, and the Warehousekeeper shall receive or reject the Cotton according to their award.

13th. The Governor in Council deems it proper to announce that in the event of Tenders being accepted to complete the full quantity of Cotton required, the Agents of the Commercial Residents on account of the Company will be withdrawn from the mar-

The Governor in Council reserves privilege of rejecting any Tening any cause for the same.

der of the Hon'ble
ernor in Council,
ARISH,
to Govt.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT information has been received at this Office from FORT WILLIAM, that two Bengal PROMISSORY NOTES NO. 2762, dated the 31st of March 1822 for Sicca Rupees 50,000 and No. 1429, dated the 30th of June 1822 for Sicca Rupees 83,000 have been forged, and are supposed to be in circulation; in order that the same may be stopped if attempted to be negociated here.

J. WEDDERBURN,
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
27th September 1823.

જાહેર ખબર

એવીજે શ્રી કલકતાથી આકોટેટ જનરા લની હાકીરાને લખુ આવુંછે જે શ્રી બંગા લાની નોટ ૨ એક નંબર ૨૭૬૨ તારીખ ૩૧ મારચ ઈને ૧૮૨૨ શીકા ૩૫૦૦૦ આ ૮૦૦૦ ની તથા નોટ બીજી નંબર ૧૪૨૯ તારીખ ૩૦ જુન ઈને ૧૮૨૨ શીકા ૩૫૦ આ ૮૩૦૦૦ ની ખોટી બનાવેલીછે તે ઘારા આવેછે જે તે નોટે ૫૨ નીછે માઠે છહ્યાં હોય તે વેચવા શા૩ લાવશે તે અટકાવી ખવી વારે તે એ ખબર જાહેર કીધીછે— તા ૨૭ શપ્તેમબર ઈને ૧૮૨૩ અંગરેજી *

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
WM. SIMSON.
Act. Per. Sec. to Govt.

શ્રી

મણીરમસ્ત

બેજમે મશમત્યાકુણ યમ્મેઠેઉઘ મીણંત ઉકુણ યમેં ની ધંગાઉમેગી રે ર ત્યાંત છપ્પ ંધર ૨૭૬૨ તેમકે ૩૧ મચ ંન ૧૮૨૨ છીપ્પ રુપ્પ બે ૬૦૦૦ ચી યણી જી જી ંધર ૧૪૨૯ તેગકે ૩૦ જી ર ંન ૧૮૨૨ છાપ્પ રુપ્પ બે ૮૩૦૦૦ ચી યશા મે ૬૪્યા ઘેપ્યા મેગી રોપ્ય મીરત યઘે ત ત્યા પણ મણીર મેમેં મતે બે ૭ ૧૨૬ મેગી બેકે પ્રેપ્ણી પીપ્રપયાપ ણીપ્યા યણતાં યઘપ્રપણે તેગીકે ૨૭ મઘે બપ્રમેંધર ંન ૧૮૨૩ ઈપ્રવી

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
WM. SIMSON
Act. Per. Sec. to Govt.

Notice is hereby given,

THat at 12 o'clock on Monday next, two Colts will be Sold by Public Auction at the Civil Pay Office on the Hon'ble Company's account.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. BEST,
Civil Pay Master.

BOMBAY,
CIVIL PAY OFFICE,
3d October 1823.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the LETTERS for the Southern Concan will be dispatched every day at 5 o'clock in the evening instead of three times in a week.

G. A. C. HYD
Acting P. M. General

BOMBAY,
GEN. POST OFFICE
3d October 1823.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Packets are now open at this Office for the reception of LETTERS to be transmitted to England by the Ships ROYAL CHARLOTTE, and LAYTON, which by the former will be closed on or about the 19th, and by the latter on or about the 24th instant.

G. A. C. HYDE,
Actg P. M. General

BOMBAY,
GEN. POST OFFICE
3d October 1823.

FOR SALE

SEVERAL COPIES
OF THE
MARATHA WORKS
PUNCHOPAKYAN,
AND
VIDOOR NEETEE,

PRICE of the former to Europeans Rupees 8; to Natives Rupees 3; of the latter to Europeans Rupees 6; and to Natives Rupees 2.

Apply to PANDOORANG DALVIE Head Purvoe at the Courier Office.

Bombay, 3d October 1823.

શ્રી

વીકાવયા કરીતાં બહુતેક બુકેંમા રાષ્ટ ગ્રંથાચીં પંચોપાખ્યાન વ વિદુ ર નીતીચીં આહેત યાચી કીંમત રુપ યે ૮ ઈંયેજ સાહેબ લોકાંસ વ ગાવચે લોકાંસ રૂપયે ૩ આણિ વીદુર નીતી સાહેબ લોકાંસ રૂપયે ૬ વ ગાંવચે લો કાંસ રૂપયે ૨ પ્રમાણે હરકોણાસ પા હીજે અસલ્યાસ કારીયર હાપીસાંત યેઉન પાડુરંગ દળવી હેડપરભુ યાજ વળ મીળેલ તારીખ ૩ આકટાબર સ ન ૧૮૨૩

FOR PRIVATE SALE
AT
PURSHOTUM CANJEE'S SHOP
IN
BAKEHOUSE LANE
NEAR TO MR. WOODMOUSE'S HOUSE
On THIS DAY the 4th Inst.
AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

RICH Straw Bonnets with Trimming.
" Leghorn.... Ditto.... Ditto.
Fine English Sattin, Lustrin, Sarsnet, Passin check Lustrin, Striped Lustrin, and rich striped Sarsnet of different colours, Velvet, Ribbon and Crape &c. &c. &c. at moderate prices.

Bombay 4th Oct 1823

FOR LONDON DIRECT
THE FINE SHIP
LAYTON,
CAPTAIN
DAVID MILLER,
BURTHEN 488 TONS.

WILL sail on or about the 25th October, her entire Cargo being engaged. For the terms of passage apply to PRINSEP and Co. or to the Commander on board.

Bombay, 27th September 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL CONTINUE
THE SALE
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
OF THE LONDON MARKET
MADEIRA WINE
FROM KEIRS

Burjorjee Framjee and Limjee Dadabhoy.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that their sale of Spode's Earthenware, now on show, will commence at 11 o'clock on Tuesday next.

No. 6 HENSHAW'S BUILDINGS.

4th October 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On WEDNESDAY the 8th Instant,

AN invoice of Hunting Saddles, and two Racing Saddles, from the well known House of Gibson and Peat,

AND

An invoice of Hunting Saddles—a Neat Ladies' Side Saddle—Buggy Harness with Brass and Plated mountings, and quite plain; Vincent's fashionable Silver Edged Spurs—Horse Clothing a full Suit, and a handsome Horse Net with other spare articles of Saddlery

Bombay, 4th October 1823.

Advertisement.

THERE WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, next the 9th instant,

AT THE

GODOWN

No. 8

IN

HENSHAW'S BUILDING.

AN elegant assortment of Plated ware consisting of Curry dishes, Cruet & Liquor Frames, Bottle stands, Egg frames, Candlesticks, & Tumblers, imported by the Layton. Also, an Invoice of Saddlery from Milroy; a few Casks of Pale Ale from Abbott; Perfumery and Medicines from Wylie; and a few Shawls, beautiful imitations of Cachmere.

The sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon and to be continued at the same hour on the following day.

Bombay, 4th October 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On WEDNESDAY the 15th of Oct. next,

AN EXTENSIVE INVOICE

OF

JEWELLERY

RECENTLY IMPORTED

ON THE

SHIP ASIA

CAPTAIN POPE

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES ARE AS FOLLOWS

AN Elegant Garnet and Pearl Suite in a Morocco case.

Ditto, Topaz, Pearl and Torquoise do. in do.

Ditto, Waist Clasp, Aqua Marine, Pearl, Topaz, Torquoise and Diamond.

A Fillagree (Mastic) Gold Necklace and Bracelets with Pearl Snaps.

A ditto do. do. with Cross and Earings set with Torquoise.

And a great variety of Earrings, Fillagree plain gold, set with Torquoise, Emerald and Rubies, Brooches, plain and with Pearl, Fillagree gold Pins &c. &c.

Catalogues may be had on application.

Orders from out stations with a remittance will be promptly attended to.

N. B. The Jewellery will be exposed to view one week previous to the sale.

Bombay Oct. 4th 1823.

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

ON THE 8th OF NOVEMBER NEXT,

AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON

By the Administratrix of the late MR. ROZARIO DE QUADROS

ON THE

PREMISES.

A SUBSTANTIAL and well built Spacious HOUSE with GARDEN, well Stocked with valuable Fruit Trees at Mazagong behind the Grove formerly the late *Sir Miguel de Lima's House*; the House is in occupation still by the family of the said late MR. QUADROS.

The property may be seen and examined at any time on application to SIR ROGER DE FARIA, where further particulars may be known, and the conditions of the Sale.

Bombay 3d October 1823.

ને·દીને·બપોરનાં·ફલાક ૪ નાં·ધેરે·એક પાકી·તથ·શારી·આધારીનુછે·તે·મધે·ભાગ·તથ·ફ્રવો·તથા·ફલ·ફલારનં·જ ફાડીછે તે·રાઢે·વેચવે·એ·મીલકત·શ્રી·મજગાંમ માં·શર·મીગેલ·દે·લીમાજ·કીજનાં·જુના·ધેરેની·પછવ ડે·દરાખનં·માંડવાની·પાશે છે·એ·ધરેનાં·ઉજ·ફ્રુધી·મરનાર·મીશતર કુચ દરોશ નુ·ફટમ·રેહેછે *

એ·મીલકત·શર·ર જર·દે·ફેરીઆને·પુછે આથી·ફરએક·વખતે·જે વા·તથ·તપાશવા શાકુ·રજા·મલશે·અને·એની·શરવે·વગત વાર·તથ·વેચાંણની·બોલી·એજ·ઘણીને· પુછેઆથી·માલમ·પડશે *

તા· ૩ જ·અકટોબર ૧૮૨૩

FOR SALE

TWO Capital BUNGALOWS, for pitching on the Esplanade—(or any other convenient Spot of Ground)—Out Houses, Fences, & Gates complete.

The above will be sold very reasonable as the present owner does not require them any longer.

Price may be known and a plan inspected on application to MR KEMPT.

Bombay, 4th October 1823.

FOR SALE

AT

FRAMJEE COWASJEE'S

OFFICE,

A FEW

WHOLE AND HALF CHESTS

OF

CARBONELL'S

CLARET

LATELY IMPORTED

PER

EUPHRATES,

AT 45 RS. PER DOZEN

"Terms Cash."

AND ALSO,

AN ASSORTMENT

OF

PATENT CHAIN

CABLES

WITH APPARATUS,

FOR

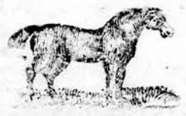
VESSELS

FROM 30 TO 700 TONS MEASUREMENT.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE SAME PERSON.

Bombay, 16th August 1823.

Byramjee Cawasjee



BEGS leave to acquaint his friends and the Public, that he has just received from the Gulph, another fine Lot of

ARABIAN HORSES

By the Ship Ramanay; amongst which are some very Promising ones for the Turf.

And also some Horses ready for a Buggy or Carriage, and also a Fast Trotting Europe Buggy Mare and Horse for Sale.

Bombay 4th October 1823.

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

AT THE

FRENCH SHOP

NEAR THE

Dispensary of Doctor Fenoscky,

A FEW Dozens White Champagne, Muscat Lunel sweet Wine, Muscat Frontignan, French & English old Cognac Brandy, Medoc Claret, Cherry Ratafia, Liquors assorted and Cloves' Oil in Bottle and also a few white French Sattin Ribbons, Musical Clocks, Snuff Boxes &c.

Bombay 4th October 1823.

INSTRUCTION

UPON THE

PIANO FORTE

MR. JOHN DE QUADROS, having arrived from Calcutta, has the honor to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency that he will give lessons upon that delightful Instrument in the first style of excellence to all who may honor him with their Commands.

MR. QUADROS, resides at Mazagong in the Garden of the late *Sir M. de L*

PROSPECTUS

OF A WORK NOW IN THE PRESS,

ENTITLED,

A HISTORICAL VIEW

OF THE

HINDU

ASTRONOMY,

FROM THE EARLIEST DAWN OF THAT SCIENCE IN INDIA DOWN TO THE PRESENT TIME.

IN TWO PARTS.

PART I.

CONTAINING THE ANCIENT ASTRONOMY.

PART II.

THE MODERN ASTRONOMY, WITH AN EXPLANATION OF THE APPARENT CAUSE OF ITS INTRODUCTION, AND THE VARIOUS IMPOSITIONS THAT FOLLOWED.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

I.—*Hindu Tables of Equations, &c. for calculating the true Heliocentric and Geocentric places of the Planets, &c.*

II.—*Remarks on the Chinese Astronomy, proving from their Lunar Mansions that the Science is much more modern among them than is generally believed. The names of their Constellations are added, with the Stars in each.*

III.—*Translations of certain Hieroglyphics, which hitherto have been called, (though erroneously,) the Zodiacs of Dendera in Egypt.*

BY JOHN BENTLEY,

Member of the Asiatic Society.

THIS work is the labour of many years investigation and enquiry, by a gentleman who has been between forty and fifty years in India, and therefore it is believed will be found invaluable to the Antiquarian, the Astronomer, and the Historical Reader, and in fact to every man who has a taste for ancient learning and the investigation of truth; for the whole is founded on astronomical data alone. To give some idea of the work, we shall here mention some of the facts and points in history, &c. determined in it.

The time of commencement of the Hindu Astronomy, or formation of their Lunar Mansions—The formation and naming of the Hindu months—The birth of Durgā—The epoch of Parasurāma—The epoch of Rāma—Of Churning the Ocean, or War between the Gods and Giants in India—The birth of Lakshmi—The epoch of the War between the Gods and the Giants in the West—Argonautic Expedition—Formation of the constellations—Homer and Hesiod—The epoch of Yudhisht'hira, Parasara, and Garga—The four periods of the Ancient Hindu History—The patriarchal nine periods of Hindu History and the Creation—The commencement of the modern Astronomy and the cause of it—The astronomical system of Brahma—The astronomical system of Varāha—The astronomical system of Aryabhatta—The astronomical system of Parasara—The epoch of Varāha Mihira—Of Bhāscara—With the cause of these being thrown back into antiquity explained—The various impositions practised to support that and other purposes: with other matters too long to be detailed here, and for which reference must therefore be made to the work itself.

The work will be printed on the best English printing paper, in a neat quarto volume, containing between two and three hundred pages, with several Plates and Diagrams, to illustrate the subjects mentioned.

A few copies only will be printed: therefore it is requested that those who may be inclined to possess this work, will be as early as possible in subscribing their names As the whole impression is only two hundred copies, it is expected there will be none for public sale.

Subscription for this work will be received by Messrs. MACKINTOSH AND Co. at Calcutta.

Price, Sicca Rupees 20, in English boards.

N. B. Messrs. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH AND Co. of Bombay, will receive subscriptions at this Presidency, for transmission to Calcutta.

Bombay, 4th October 1823.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT all those Suitors, either Plaintiffs or Defendants in the small Causes of the Hon'ble the Recorder of Bomba sirous of proceedi were pending wh of the said C MR. EB

appear to have been guilty of wilful neglect in respect of the premises.

W. A. MORGAN,

Attorney to Wm. Erskine

Bombay, 16th September 1823.

જાહેર·ખબર

ખબર·કીએ થી·આપીએચજે·શ્રી·મુમબ ઇ·નં મદાર·કીફરડરની·નાંધલા· ફ્રજ આની·ફોરટમો જોકફ્રુધી·ને·મીશતર· રશકીન·એ·ફેરટનો· હતે·હતે·તં કોફ્રુ ધી·શરવે·ફોઇ·ફરીઆદીનં·ફરનાર·તથા જવાબનં·દેનારનં·પોત નં·ફ્રજઆ·રદીગ એમા·કે એ·તે·ફોકો·કુવે·પછે·મીશતર·કૂ લીઅમ·ફેનચી·ને·જે·હુમણે·તે·પો ટને·કે તેછે·તેની·આ ખ·ક જર·થ એ·તથા·ફ જઆ·ચનાવે·તે·ચલાવ ના·પોતે·અથવ · પોતં નં·અખતીઅ ર·આપે ના· વકીલથી· આ કીને·ચનાવે·અને·હુવે પછે·ફોઇ·તુલશે તે·મીશતર·કૂલીઅમ·ફેનચીને·અરજ·ફ રશે·જે·ફરીઆદીને·ફરનાર·અથવ·જવા બનં·દેનરની·તરફથી·જરજમેનટ·ફરે·એ ટલેજે·ચુકાદો·તેની·ફેવરમો·ફરે·તે·જેથી બાબત·નજર·આવશે·તે·પરમાણે·ફરીઆ દીનાં·ફરનાર·તથા·જવાબનં·દેનાર·ઉપર· મીશનેર·ચુકાવો·ઠરાવશે·અને·ઉપર·ફરીકું· તે·પરમાણે·હુકમ·નકી·થશે તે·તે·ઘણી · અથવા·ઘણીઆને·મંથે·ખરચ·પડશે *

વીલીઅમ·અ શબરનર·મારગીન

વીલીઅમ·અરશકીનનો·વકીલ

શ્રી·મુમબઇ·નીતારી

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FOR SALE

IN

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FROM

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OLD Sherry in Butts, at 800 Rs. Butt

Do. in Bottle not less than 3 dozen 20 Rs. per dozen.

Superior Do. such as was sold last year at 960 Sa Rs. in Calcutta, 860 Rs. per do

Do. in Bottle not less than 3 dozen at 22 Rs. per dozen.

Port in 3 and 6 doz. Chests at 20 Rs. per doz.

Ditto (Pints) in 5 & 12 doz. Chests at 12 Rs. per do.

Claret in 6 doz. Chests at 40 Rs. per do.

Bombay, 4th Oct. 1823.

McVEIGH'S BAKERY,

HUMMUM STREET.

MR. McVEIGH very respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his Customers in particular, and the Publick in general, for all favors; and has the pleasure to acquaint them that, in consequence of an abatement in the price of Wheat, he is enabled to sell his Bread, &c. at the undermentioned reduced prices, from the 1st proximo, until further notice.

	Weight.	Rs.	qr	rs
First sort of Bread, ... *per loaf of*	13 oz.	"	"	15
Second do. do ... " " "	13 "	"	"	10
Third do. do. (the single brown loaf) ... ... " " "	16 "	"	"	24
Large Camp do. (for servants.) "	8 "	"		12
Small do. do. (do. do.) " " "	5 "	"	"	08
Twists, (or Plains,) ... *each,*	6½ "	"	"	18
Cakes, ... "	6½ "	"	"	24
Milk Cakes, ... "	6½ "	"	"	52
Muffins, ... "	6½ "	"	"	24
English Rolls, single, ... "	3¼ "	"	"	12
Ditto do. double, (or 2 single ones) ... ... "	6½ "	"	"	24
French do. ... ... "	6½ "	"	"	24
Ditto do. small (for Dinner parties.) ... ... "	3¼ "	"	"	14
Buns, (very fine, made				

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[redacted]

d Number of
ARTERLY
IST is now in
and will be publish-
the 15th instant.

URIER OFFICE,
CTOBER 1823.

Bomanjee Rustomjee

HAS for Private Sale in his Shop adjoining to that of Nowrojee Jamusjee in Meadow's street, sundry beautiful Pictures and Prints in Gold frames and Glasses, as also Ladies' working Boxes, Gentlemen's dressing cases, Inkstands brass mounted Tea Caddies, a few Carricatures &c. imported per the Lord Castlereagh and will be exposed for Sale on Monday next.

He has also for Sale Europe Liquors and Spirits.

Bombay, 2d October 1823.

Cursetjee Burjorjee

BEGS leave to inform the Public that he has purchased a few Lots of Elegant Patent Bridles neatly finished; also an Invoice of STATIONARY imported per Ship Layton, Captain David Miller, and has exposed it for sale at his Shop in Hummum Street next door to Bhicajee Merje & Co Consisting of Imperial, Royal, Medium, Demy, Foolscap, Letter, and Chit Paper of Fresh & Superior Quality; a few whole and half bound Blank Books of different Sizes, from 2 to 5 quires each; Quills, Wafers, Penknives, Black and Red Ink in Paper and Bottle, Inkstands &c. &c. &c.

He has also opened for Sale a few Ladies Richly Ornamented Steel Waist Buckles and Clasps, and also a few Silver Watches of Sorts by Morice and Morrison.

Bombay, 26th September 1823.

Advertisement.

MAJOR D. CAMPBELL Commanding 2d Battalion 9th Regiment N. I. having taken charge of the effects of the late Captain G. SANGSTER of the 2d Battalion and disposed of the same by public outcry, has, after payment of Regimental debts, servants' wages and funeral charges, paid over the Balance of Bombay Rupees 400 2 69 to Messrs. Forbes and Co. the Executors of the deceased.

Bombay, 3d October 1823.

Advertisement.

MAJOR D CAMPBELL Commanding 2d Battalion 9th Regiment N. I. having taken charge of the effects of the late Ensign PICKET HALL doing duty with the 2d Battalion and disposed of the same by public outcry, has after payment of Regimental debts, servants' wages and funeral charges, paid over the balance of Rupees 252 3 80 to the Sub-Treasurer of Bombay.

Bombay, 3d October 1823.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last will and Testament of the late CHRISTOPHER BROWN BOYCE deceased (and who in his life time carried on Trade in Bombay as a Merchant and European Shopkeeper under the name and firm of BOYCE & CO.) having been granted by the Honorable the Court of Recorder of Bombay to JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD & MATTHEW DEVITRE, also of Bombay Esquires and two of the Executors named in the said will; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof, and the said Executors do hereby give notice to all persons who were indebted to the deceased at the time of his death to pay the amount of such debts forthwith to them, but this notice is not to extend to such debts as were duly seized and attached by HENRY GRAY Esquire Sheriff of Bombay by virtue of a certain writ of Execution duly issued out of the said Court of Recorder and which last mentioned debts must be forthwith paid to the said Sheriff.—Dated this 1st October 1823.

J. H. CRAWFORD,
M. DEVITRE,

To

The EDITOR of the BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR

As you occasionally dedicate a corner of your Paper to recording "Sporting Anecdotes" you will perhaps oblige me by inserting the following in your next Publication.

The Ahmednuggur Hunt proceeded on the 8th Instant to a village called Akolee, about 36 miles from this station, where it killed Fifty Four (54) Hogs in eight days, and it is probable had the Grain (Bajree) not been unusually long and thick for the season of the year, this return of victims would have been nearly doubled.

The same Hunt was out in the end of June last for five days at Hunmuntgaon (30 miles distant) and slew Thirty Four (34) of the bristly monsters, of which Thirteen (13) *bit the dust* in one day.

Exclusive of the above, the Hunt has killed Forty one (41) Hogs in this neighbourhood since the 1st of July, making a total (not including several stragglers slain by absent and detached Members) of one hundred and twenty nine (129) Hogs, the greater number of which were large, and some of them "*tusky Boars*" of the first magnitude, within three months.

I fancy this Sport is equal to any, that has been heard of in this part of India, and the Members hope its being made known will induce some of the zealous Hog Hunters of the Deckan to join their future excursions in pursuit of this manly and exhilirating amusement.

I remain Sir
your very obedient Servant
A SUBSCRIBER AND A MEMBER OF THE AHMEDNUGGUR HUNT.

Ahmednuggur
Sept. 25th 1823.

To

The EDITOR of the BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,

I think an account of a Satty which took place in this City two evenings ago, will shew you in a most striking manner, with what cruelty they are some times accompanied, and will make you shudder with horror, at the sufferings of the wretched victim of superstition, and at the savage barbarity of, I may say, her murderers. The unfortunate Brahminee of her own accord had ascended the funeral file of her husband's bones, (for he had died at a distance) but finding the torture of the fire more than she could bear, by a violent struggle she threw herself from the flames and tottering to a short distance, fell down: some Gentlemen, who were present, immediately plunged her into the River which was close by; and thereby saved her from being much burnt. She retained her senses completely and complained of the badness of the Pile, which she said consumed her so slowly that she could not bear it, but expressed her willingness to again try it if they would improve it; they would not do so, and the poor creature shrunk with dread from the flames, which were now burning most intensely, and refused to go on. When the unhuman relations saw this, they took her by the head & heels, and threw her on the fire and held her there till they were driven away by the heat; they also took up large blocks of wood with which they struck her in order to deprive her of her senses, but she again made her escape, and without any help ran directly into the River, the people of her house followed her here and tried to drown her by pressing her under the water, but a Gentleman, who was present, rescued her from them, and she immediately ran into his arms and cried to him to save her. I arrived at the ground as they were bringing her this second time from the River, and I cannot desribe to you the horror I felt on seeing the mangled condition she was in, almost every inch of skin on her body had been burnt off, her legs and thighs, her arms and back were completely raw, her breasts were dreadfully torn and the skin hanging from them in shreds, the skin and nails of her fingers had peeled wholly off and were hanging to the back of her hands. In fact, Sir, I never saw or even read of so entire a picture of misery as this poor woman displayed. She seemed to dread being again taken to the fire and called out to the "Acha Sahib" as she feelingly denominated them, to save her. Her friends seemed no longer enclined to force her and one of her relations at our instigation sat down beside her, and gave her some clothes and told her they would not. We had her sent to the Hospital where every Medical assistance was immediately given her, but without hope of her recovery. She lingered in the most excruciating pain for about 20 hours and then died.

The Gentlemen present remonstrated against her being put on the fire a second time, but they did not like to interfere further with what they considered was the Custom of the Country. Enough has been said about Sutties; but I cannot help expressing my hope that a liberal Government will soon, by the strong arm of its authority even if the doing so should occasion temporary commotion, (and that it would I have great doubt) put a stop to so barbarous a custom, which must have originated in the avidity of the Brahmens for the presents dispensed on such occasions. Infanticide was equally a part of their religion with Sutties and it was prohibited without any bad effects being felt.

I am, Mr. Editor,
Yours &c.
A DECIDED ENEMY TO SUTTIES.

Poonah 29th Sept. 1823.

MR. EDITOR,

"Who would not weep if such a man there be
"Who but must laugh if Arabus were he
"*Heigho' fiddle de dee*
"*Childe Harold is come from the City of Paris.*

Two weeks, Sir, have now elapsed, since your patrician readers must have been a much disgusted as your plebeian ones were *naturally* delighted with the *innate wit* of a New Contributor's attack on Childe Harold.

"As the soft plume gives swiftness to the dart
"Good breeding sends the Satire to the heart."

I am called upon, much against my inclination, to enter the lists with this self constituted opponent, but as he has thrown down the gauntlet I accept his challenge Grace, fair Ladies, the happy Victor with your approving smiles! Methinks, Mr Editor, your new contributor has been revelling in the shallow hope of certain triumph Indeed this *must* appear evident, when *certain* of his admirers have affirmed, that the Childe will "*never be able* to answer" his witty prose, and the Athenian strains beginning.

"Heigho fiddle de dee &c.

Perhaps not.—

Facts, however Sir, are strong and stubborn proofs, and will better tend to expose the unfairness of your new contributor's remarks, and in deference to the public, I hasten to answer his criticisms.

In the first place, I beg leave to observe that my sole view in noticing the performance of the School of Reform by the Bombay Amateurs, was a desire to contribute my mite of applause for the pleasure so generally felt on that occasion.

No critique on the play itself was either meant or attempted. This deficiency on my part, however, was kindly supplied by the new contributor, who, in illustration of his subject and my travels, has given Poetry on the occasion, but *Cui Bono?* Mr. Editor? It is vastly true that.

"Scribimus indocti doctique poemata passim"
But Sir a Poet is a rare Animal

ERGO.

"For *what* has S——*then written, built or planted?*
"*Only to* show how many tastes he *wanted.*"

In speaking *first* of Mrs. Nicely, and Frederick, I merely spoke of them as the Characters who appeared *first*. "My [redacted]s to begin with the beginning," but certainly not as equalling either in *matter* or *manner* those characters who came after them I distinctly dwelt upon the peculiar merits of General Tarragon, Lord Avondale, Tyke and Ferment, and designated them (as they were) the more prominent Characters.

In calling Ferment the pink of fashion, I alluded to his *appearance* not his morals or his part. I see not that I erred either in the application of the word or in Ferment's appearance—but "who shall decide when critics disagree."

What I said of Tyke regarded his *powers not his character*. In comparing him to a man like Talma, I meant to say that his interview with his *father* was performed *most ably* and I again repeat it. Inasmuch as Talma acts with energy, and from nature, insomuch did the *representative* of Tyke resemble Talma; that is, in having given a pathetic exhibition of those feelings of nature, which even a long course of vicious habits had not smothered. I did not nor do I mean to say, that the Gentleman who personated Tyke is a *second Talma*.

Where we compare actions, or men to a degree of excellence, we generally make the greatest degree the standard of our comparisons, and vice versa in things of inferiority.

But, Sir, your new contributor has wilfully misconstrued my meaning, or is grossly ignorant, for who is there among the Literati who does not know, that Talma is an *actor* not a *character*, but the *learned* contributor says "*Talma* towers above *Tyke*, as much as the Prince above the Peasant, the oak over the bramble, or the salmon above the sprat." The fact is this, the new contributor's knowledge of True Criticism is almost equal to my "Connoissance de la Tragedie Francaise," *which* you'll observe Mr. Editor, *I never laid any pretensions* to, and which the new contributor says I know as much of "as a Spanish Cow."

The personal allusions of your new contributor, Mr. Editor, are far more lucid than his criticism, and tend to show the tortuosity of his mind. Envy, Mr. Editor, is a baneful passion and sorry am I to perceive your new contributor so full of it, or why scold the Child for possessing one of the finest feelings of the human mind, gratitude for pleasure conferred and the wish to express that gratitude. He tortures my well meant praise into ill bestowed criticism: where he *cannot* blame he praises ironically, and ends with sarcasms and abuse. I have written to bestow my mite of applause on those Gentlemen, who so generously Contributed to amuse the public. The New contributor to show his wit, versatility of genius and to acquire fame—let him wear the *bays* he has earned so well, I envy not his fame, and acknowledge him my superior in the *Style* he has chosen. Adieu Mr. New Contributor.

CHILDE H[redacted]

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 25th September 1823.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

MAJOR CAMPBELL, Commanding 2d Battalion 9th Regiment, having tendered his resignation of the Office of President of the Standing Committee of Survey, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the same

Captain Morison, the Senior Member of the Committee, is appointed President of the Committee; & Captain F. Roome Superintending Officer of the Cadet Establishment, a Member of the Committee.

Mr. Thomas Robson, having reported his arrival at the Presidency on board the Ship Layton on the 23d Instant, and produced the covenant of his appointment as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, is admitted as such from that date.

Mr. Robson's date of rank will be settled hereafter.

Bombay Castle, 25th September 1823.

The undermentioned Lieutenants, Cadets of the 1st Class of the Season 1807, having served fifteen years, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to promote them to the Bervet rank of Captain.

Lieut G Moor, 9th Regt N. I.
" T C. Ryhot, 21st Lt. Cav } 16, Sept. 1823.
" J B. Seely, 4th Regt. N. I

Bombay Castle, 27th September 1823.

In consequence of the death of Major Alexander Gibson of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, which occurred in England on the 19th March last, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions.

5th Regiment N. Infantry.

Senior Captain Charles W. Ellwood to be Major, Lieut. Stratford Powell to be Captain, and Ensign Pierey Dawney to be Lieutenant, in succession to Gibson deceased,—Date of Rank 20th March 1823.

Bombay Castle, 2d October 1823,

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council permits Captain Geo. Moore, Paymaster in the Surat Division of the Army, to visit the Presidency on his private affairs and to be absent from his station on that account from the 8th to the 31st instant.

Bombay Castle, 3d October 1823

It appearing that the name of Lieutenant Thomas E. Baynes of the 4th Regiment N. I. has been struck out of the East India Register for 1822, as having died on board the Licenced Ship Seaforth on his passage to England; and it being stated in Letters from Passengers on board the Licensed Ship James Sibbald that Lieutenant E. B. Wilkins of the 1st Regiment N. I. died on board that Vessel on his passage from this Port to the Cape of Good Hope; and Lieutenant Thomas Say of the 5th Regiment N. I. having been dismissed the Honble Company's Service by the sentence of a General Court Martial on the 27th ultimo; the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following promotions be made,

1st Regiment N. I.

Ensign Richard Philipps to be Lieutenant, vice Wilkins deceased,—Date of Rank to be settled hereafter.

4th Regiment N. I.

Ensign Archibald Neil Maclean to be Lieutenant, vice Baynes deceased,—Ditto ditto.

5th Regiment N. I.

Ensign James Black to be Lieutenant, vice Say dismissed,—28th Sept. 1823

Bombay Castle 3d October 1823.

The rank of the following cadets for the Infantry in lists No. 4 of 1821 and No. 1 of 1822 having been received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to post them permanently to Regiments as follows with the dates of commission assigned to each.

LIST No. 4 OF 1821.

No.	Names	Rank as Ensigns	To what Regt. Appointed.
1	A. C. Heighington,	12 Augt 1822	Eur. Regt.
2	G. Constable,	2 Sept. do.	10th do. N. I.
3	E. H. Hart,	do. do.	7th do. do.
4	H. M. Cosby,	19 do. do.	Eur. Regt.
5	J. Sterling	27th Nov. do.	Eur. Regt.
6	E. Marsh	8th Dec. do.	5th ditto N. I.
7	D. Davidson	ditto do. do.	9th ditto
8	J. G. Malet	4th Jany. 1823	9th ditto
9	John Wright	do. do. do.	2d ditto
10	C. Shirt.	do. do. do.	10th do.
11	G. Ellis	do. do. do.	4th do.
12	Wm. P. Eyre,	do. do. do.	10th do.
13	J. Holland,	do. do. do.	11th do.
14	R. Shortreed,	do. do. do.	7th do.
15	J. Tyndall,	5th do. do.	11th do.
16	T. Dickson,	17th Feb. do.	7th do.
17	J. Whitmore,	26th do. do.	6th do.
18	G. C. Pulling,	do. do.	Eur. Regt.
19	J Chesshyre,	25th Feb. 1823.	8th Regt. N. I
20	T. G. Fraser,	5th March do.	European Regt.
21	J. B. Bellasis,	do. do. do.	5th Regt. N. I.
22	G. Wilson,	do. do. do.	5th do.
23	J. Jackson,	do. do. do.	8th do.
24	J. C. Bowater,	6th do. do.	1st or G. R. N. I.
25	W. D. Cruickshanks.	do. do.	do. 9th Regt. N. I.
26	E. S. Thompson,	1st April do.	1st or G. R. N. I.
27	G. Johnson,	do. do. do.	9th Regt. N. I.
28	G. J. Graham,	4th do. do.	3rd do.
29	T. C. Noad,	do. do. do.	12th do.

The Name of Mr. E. H. Hart, having been omitted in List No. 4 of 1821, from the East India House under date the 19th November 1822, and published to the Army on the 25th ultimo and that Gentleman having arrived on board the Ship Milford, is placed for the present below Mr. George Constable, the only other Cadet Passenger by that Ship, until his rank can be adjusted on a reference to the Hon'ble Court of Directors in England

Cadet Henry Pickshall, who arrived in the Melpomene on the 27th November, and was ranked the Senior in List No. 1st of 1822, died on the 15th July last.

Bombay Castle, 3d October 1823

The Rank of the undermentioned Assistant Surgeons appointed by the Hon'ble Court of Directors having been received, The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that commissions be assigned to them severally from the dates of their departure from [redacted]

Edward Milward,—Do.	6th October	1822.
Lloyd Walker,—Do.	27th November	1822.
Henry Johnston,—Do.	26th February	1823.
Samuel Love,—Do.	5th March	1823.
David Forbes.—Do.	1st April	1823.
Martin Thomas Kays M. D.—Do.	4th April	1823.
Donald Stewart M. D.—Do.	4th April	1823.

The name of Mr. David Forbes having been omitted in List No I of 1822 from the East India House under date the 14th April 1823 and published to the army on the 25th ultimo, and that Gentleman having arrived on the Licensed Ship Royal George, which Ship it would appear by the List of Cadets No. 1 of 1822, also published on the 25th ultimo, sailed from England on the 1st April last, is therefore placed for the present next below Mr. Samuel Love, until his rank can be adjusted.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Friday's" anecdote is too well known to be received as an article of news, by any of our readers.

The Irish School Master shall have a place in our next.

We confess (blushing for the dulness of our intellect) that we do not comprehend the drift of the profound letter of "Virtutis Amicus."

We fear the communication of "Violincello" is more likely to discourage than promote the study of the art of Music,—inasmuch as few persons with the utmost assiduity can, in this country, arrive at the perfection which he barely tolerates.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4TH. 1823.

There has been no arrival from England since the publication of our last number, and we continue, therefore, to draw upon the ample stock of English matter brought by the Lord Castlereagh, which is still sufficient to secure us against *absolute want* for some weeks to come.

We are sorry to learn that our Green-room operations have sustained a temporary check, through the indisposition of a leading performer. This is much to be regretted on account of the *suffering* party, and we trust the cause will soon cease to exist; but at present the evenings are so sultry within the Fort, that we fear a full house would scarcely be endurable and we submit to the delay without repining, in hopes that the refreshing breezes of November will reanimate both actors and auditors.

We are happy to observe, by the Prospectus published in a preceding column, that the result of Mr. Bentley's further researches into the Hindu Astronomy is about to be given to the public.

Mr Bentley was the first person who called in question the generally admitted antiquity of the Hindus, and he supported his opinion with the greatest ingenuity by reasons derived from an intimate acquaintance with the systems of Hindu Astronomy.—This opinion has received the sanction of the celebrated La Place who observes in his "Systeme du Monde" that "the Indian Tables shew a rather advanced state of Astronomy but every thing leads to a conclusion that they are not of high Antiquity." "Several elements, such as the equations of the centre of Jupiter and Mars, are very different in the Indian Tables from what they ought to be at the epoch supposed: the general appearance of these Tables, and above all the conjunction of the Planets assumed, prove that they have been constructed, or at least corrected, in modern times"—But the last paper on this subject, with which Mr. Bentley has favored the public, was published in 1805, since which time no further account of his interesting researches has been communicated to the Asiatic Society. The work, therefore, that is announced in the preceding Prospectus must, from the known abilities and acquirements of the author, afford the greatest gratification to all who have directed their attention to enquiries respecting the origin and antiquity of nations.

Mr. Bentley has thus stated the conclusion which he thinks irresistibly results from these researches in the 8th vol. of the Transactions of the Asiatic Society.—"In the first place, it must be evident, that as the artificial system of Brahma Gupta, now called the Calpa of Brahma, and to which the modern Hindus have artfully transferred their history, is not yet 1300 years old, no book whatever, let its name or title be what it will, in which the monstrous periods of that system, or any allusion to them, is found, can possibly be older than its invention—And secondly, that none of the modern romances, commonly called the Puranas, at least in the form they now stand, are older than 684 years; the time when the fourteenth Manwantara of the second system of the Graha Munjari ended; but that some of them are the compilations of still later times". A very interesting question would hence arise, which is, whether reasoning founded on astronomical or historical data is entitled to the greatest credibility. For the data assumed by Mr. Bentley is rather more than one hundred years after the invasion of India by Mahmud of Ghaznin, from which period the actual state of India became in a very considerable degree known to Muhammadam historians; and within two hundred years after which the whole of Hindustan Proper and Bengal had been reduced under the Muhammadan authority. Thus, according to Mr. Bentley's hypothesis, Hindu literature must either have acquired its present form in the short period of one century while the Hindu principalities were contending for their very existence, or it must owe its origin entirely to the peninsula. But the last supposition is contradicted by the Hindus themselves. Under these circumstances, therefore, it must excite much curiosity to ascertain the manner in which Mr. Bentley supports an opinion that seems so inconsistent with every thing which has been hitherto discovered respecting the Hindus: and should even his researches, when critically examined, not convey to others the conviction which they have impressed on his mind, still the data thus furnished, particularly when derived from a language so little known as Sanscrit, will always be of the highest value.

In republishing the following paragraph, we take a lvantage of the better information of our brother of the Gazette.

"We have much pleasure in publishing the following extract from a letter, for which we are indebted to the civility of a [illegible] respectable authority: it unquestionably contains the latest authentic news concerning the Greeks received in India, and goes in part to confirm a statement, which we published in an Extra of 2d August last on the same subject.

"*Tabriz, July 24th* 1823.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"I have the pleasure to send you some Frankfort Gazettes to May 10th which I have received within these few days from Constantinople. They contain the latest intelligence we possess from Europe.

"My letters from Constantinople are to the 20th June when every thing was tranquil in that Capital. The Greeks still endeavour to recover their liberty. Patras, Coron, Modon and Corinth were occupied by them and many of the Islands. They had appointed a Governor over Candia, tho' that Island was not entirely in their possession. In the Morea, Petrao Bey is the Chief, and Maurocordato, a person of great talents, his Secretary. With a little money their efforts might probably be successful and a Mr. Blaqueire was in the vicinity of the Morea deputed by the Greek Committee in London to enquire into their affairs, and to learn if a loan of one or two hundred thousand Pounds would contribute to their success.

"The Captain Pasha had sailed either for Candia or the Morea having on board his fleet several thousand Asiatic troops.

"In Albania the Turks only possess Prevesa, Aorta and Yannina, but the Porte contemplates to entirely subjugate the Greeks this campaign, and every exertion has been made to collect and employ her resources against them.

"You will have heard of the change which I believe is to take place in our diplomatic relations with Persia, and that Mr. Canning had proposed to the Court of Directors to again superintend the guidance of them. General Malcolm I learn is to conduct an Embassy to this Court, but I am not informed of any of the ulterior arrangements."

EXCHANGE.

On London.....6 mo's...sight,...1 | 9d per Rupee...
Calcutta, 80 days..... 105 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca
Madras,.....do.....99 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable, 140 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas, Nominal,
Unremittable, 121 B'y Rs. do. do.

Spanish Dollars.....per 100—2 18 s.

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant A. R. Wilson, A. D. C. to Major General Wilson,
Lieutenant Thomas Gidley, 6th Regiment.
Lieutenant James Hawkes, 10th Regiment, N. I.
Captain Evan Jervis, 3d Regiment Light Cavalry,
DEPARTURES.—Surgeon John Warner, 1st Battalion 7th Regiment.
Major Lock Nizam's Service.
Ensign R. Stark, 1st Gr. Regt.
Captain J. Keith, Asst. Adjt. Gnl. P. D. A.
Captain J. Brown, 1st or Gr. Regiment.

Nautical Chronicle
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—September 29th Ship Rahimaney, Nacquda Syed bin Sultan, from Bussora 7th August, Bushire 24th August and Muscat 28th September.
October 1st Ship Carron, Captain Thomas McCarthy, from Bengal 20th July 1823.
Do. Ship Nerbudda, Captain F. Patrick, from Mocha, 11th September.
Do. H. C. Cruizer Vestal, Lieutenant J. Wm. Guy from Mocha, 14th September,

Passengers per Rahimaney.

Mrs. Bruce and family, Mr. W. Woodhouse. (late Navigator of the Caroline) Mr. Johnson.

Passengers per Carron.

Mrs. Capon and 2 children, Lieut. James Hawkes.
DEPARTURES.—None.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 13, French Brig Bayardaire, Captain Mahé, from Bourbon and Pondicherry 12th Sept.
Do. French Ship Angelica, Captain Fondamier, from Mauritius 13th August, and Porto Novo 11th September.
Do. French Brig Suzanne, Captain Nerrac, from Pondicherry 12th September.
14th, Schooner Lovely Sophia, Captain E. Daviot, from Point de Galle 24th August, Jaffnapatam 10th, and Negapatam.
DEPARTURES.—September 14th, French Brig Bayardaire, Captain Mahe for the Eastward.
Do. Ship Aram, Captain John Daniels, for Nicobar and Rangoon.
15th, Schooner Lovely Sophia, Captain E. Daviot, for Calcutta.
16th, H. M. Ship Liffey, Commodore Charles Grant, C. B. for Trincomalie.
Do. H. M. Ship Alligator, Captain Thos. Alexander, C. B for ditto.
17th, Ship Robarts Captain C. H. Bean, for Calcutta.
18th, Brig Ceneus, Captain Richard Towle, for Malacca, Singapoor, and Manilla.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—5, Sept. Ship Madras, Captain Wm. Clark, from London 24th March, Columbo and Madras 27th August.
7th Ship Ajax, Capt. D. Sterling, from Rangoon 16th August.
DEPARTURES.—Sept. 9th Ship Dauia, Capt. T. Goutier for Vizagapatam, Coringa, Isle of France and Bourbon.
Do. H. C. Surveying Ship Investigator, Capt. D. Ross, for Bombay.
10. Ship Eliza, Captain W. S. Skitter, for Madras and the Coast.
Do. American Brig Bramin, Capt. R. Woodbery, for New York.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—At St. Thomas's Church, on the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Thomas Carr, Mr. William Evans, Conductor of Ordinance, to Mrs. Anne Jane Johnston, widow of the late Conductor Robert Johnston.
At St. Thomas's Church, on Tuesday the 30th ultimo, Lieutenant Alexander Adam of the Madras Establishment, to Ann eldest daughter of Henry Wilds Esq.
BIRTHS.—On the 28th Sept. At Belleville, the Lady of Lieutenant Hall, of a daughter
On Thursday the 2d instant, at the Hermitage, the Lady of William Ashburner Esq. of a daughter.
DEATH.—On board the H. C. S. Dunira, off Deal, on the 24th April 1823, after a lingering illness which he bore with Christian fortitude, Lieut. Oliph Spencer, of the Bombay Marine.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Cochin, on the 15th September Mrs. Alexander Harrington, of her fifth Son.
At Courtallum, on the 5th September, the Lady of W. F. Newlyn, Esq. Madras Medical Establishment, of a Son
At Court Hum, on the 10th September the Lady of W. O. Shakespear, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, of a Daughter,
On the 13th September, the Lady of Lieutenant W. C. Brunton, 2d Regiment Light Cavalry of a Son.
DEATHS.—At Hussingabad, on the 27th August, Major W. Henley, Political Agent at Bhopal.
At Madras, on the 27th September, Jane Elizabeth Wife of Captain Fenwick, of the Madras European Regiment.
At Belgaum, on the 9th September, Colonel G. Molle, H. M. 46th Regiment, Commanding the Field Force in the Dooab.

CALCUTTA,

MARRIAGES.—At Arcot, on the 11th August, by the Reverend R. Smyth, Lieutenant L. McLean, 2d Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Colonel A. M'Ally Madras Establishment.
On the 4th September, by the Reverend Mr. Currie, L L D. by special License, Captain Gardiner, of the Free Trader Pilot, to Mrs. Lavinia Evilena Hitchcock.
BIRTH.—At Bhaugulpore, on the 17th August, the Lady of J. P. Ward, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.
At Jubbulpore, on the 24th August, the Lady of Lieut. M. Nicholson, of a son.
On the 1st September, Mrs. George Rowland, of a son.
At Chowringee, on the 2d September, the lady of F. T. Hall, Esq. of a daughter.
On the same day, the Lady of W. H. Abbot, Esq. of a daughter.
On the 6th September, the Lady of J. B. Dorrett Esq. of a son.
On the 6th September, the Lady of M. Arom, Esq of a son and heir.
On the 7th September, Mrs. G. R. Gardner, of a son.
At Chowringhee, on the 9th September, the Lady of T. Melligan Seppings, Esq. of a son.
DEATHS.—At Nusserabad, on the 17th August, Francis Annesley Cornwallis, Son of Captain Arthur Warde, 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, aged 2 years, 7 months and 24 days.
On the 2d September, Mr. Humphrey Langley, Chief Officer of the Woodford.
At Berhampore, on the night of the 4th September, Lieutenant General James Morris, of the Senior List of this Army.
At Seebpore, on the 4th September, Captain W. Brown, aged 49 years.
On the 5th September, Lieutenant George Walter, of Engineers, aged 22 years.
On the 6th September, Thomas Heckford, Esq aged 25 years.
On the 7th September, Mr. Francis Willoughby, son of Colonel Willoughby of Patna, aged 28 years.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.—Of Sons: Lady de Vere Hunt, in Queen Ann street—The Ladies of George Dawson, esq. M. P.;—of Capta[illegible] Abbey, Berks;—of [illegible] S. Crawley, esq. M. [illegible] iliams, at Londonderry [illegible] Baker-street, Portman-sq[illegible]
Of Daughters; Lady [illegible] street.—Lady Catherine B[illegible] mer.—The Ladies of Colonel [illegible] Yorkshire;—of Edward Clark[illegible] tage, King's-road;—of Wm. Bu[illegible] Place New-road.
On Monday, at the house of her fa[illegible] derson, Esq., Russell-square, the lady [illegible] kenzie, Esq. of the 3d Dragoons, of a d[illegible]
MARRIAGES.—On Saturday, at St. Martin[illegible] ham, by the Rev. Jos ph Taylor, Vicar of [illegible] Richard Jukes, Esq. of Stourport, to Mrs. C[illegible] Witley Cottage, Leicestershire.
In the Isle of Sheppy, Mr. Wm. Peche, pur[illegible] R. N to Miss M. Jones, of Eye, Suffolk,
At Walberton, Thomas Mowbray, esq. to Anne, eldest daughter of the late R. T. Streatfield esq. of Rooks.
At Barnstaple, Devon, April 23, the Rev. Jacob George Wrench, of Trinity-hall Cambridge, Rector of Stowting, Kent, to Frances, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Franklin Squire, M. A. formerly Fellow and Tutor of Caius College, Cambridge and late Rector of Bratton Fleming, and of Arlington, Devon. At Bath, the Rev. Robert Moore, Rector of Wimborne St. Giles's, Dorsetshire, to Sophia Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Robert Henshaw, esq. of Bath.—At Tralee, Ireland, R. C. Walker, esq. surgeon of the 39th oot, to Mrs. Marian Impey. At Richmond, April 29, David Holmes, esq. second son of the late Robert Holmes, esq. of Ballyadam, Limerick to Anne, third daughter of the late Sir Charles Price, of Spring-grove, Surrey. At Wigan, Lancashire, Captain Bunney, of Coventry, to Jane, sixth and youngest daughter of the late Josiah, Marsh, esq. of Hulton.
At St. Pancras New Church, Wm. Brade, esq. of Liverpool, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of James Barnes, esq. of Tavistock-square.—At Chelsea, May 1, Emily, eldest daughter of Major-Gen. Sir John Cameron, to Charles Schreiber, esq. of Hinchelsea-lodge, Hants.—At Mary-la-bonne, John Owen Herbert, esq. of Dolforgan, Montgomeryshire, to Harriet, daughter of the Rev. C. Johnson, of South Stoke, Somersetshire, Prebendar of Wells.—At Chelsea, April 30, Lieut. Col. Sherwood, of the Bengal Artillery, to Miss E. A. Howell.
At St. George's, Hanover-square, Edward Marshall Esq., of the War Office, to Mary, second daughter of the late Robert Faulder, Esq., of Gower-street, Bedford-square.
On Saturday last, at Hampstead, Edward Burn, Esq., of Coldoch, Perthshire, to Amelia Frederica, youngest daughter of George Todd, Esq., of Belsize, Hampstead.
On Wednesday, June 4, at St. George's Bloomsbury, Philip John Money, Esq. of Trocse, near Norwich, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Thompson Forster, Esq. of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-esq.
DEATHS.—On the 9th November last, on board his Majesty's ship Leven, in the Mozambique Channel, Capt. Charles Lechmere, R. N. eldest son of the late Admiral Lechmere, of Steenie Aston, Oxfordshire.
At his seat, Himley-hall, in Staffordshire, [illegible] 74, Wm. Viscount Dudley and Ward: he is succeeded in his titles and estates by his only son, the Hon. Audley-street Grosvenor-square, aged 75, J[illegible] Hall-te, esq of Higham, near Canterbury, and [illegible] Dunmow Priory, Essex.—At Chelsea, aged 69, [illegible] Thomas Simpson, forty-one years Resident Engi[illegible] of the Chelsea Waterworks.
In Devonshire-street, Francis Fonnes Lutt[illegible] esq. late Chairman of the Board of Customs.
At Madeira April 5, aged 29, Lieutenant Alex[illegible] der, Strange, of the 42d.
In Stone-street, April 29, Thomas Hood, [illegible] Captain in the Royal Navy, and Hydrographer to the Board of Admiralty.
April 28, the widow of the late Thomas Brown, [illegible] of Lower Ceoam, Surrey.—At Charing-cross, Ma[illegible] F. Peuli. April 29, in Great Cumberland-st[illegible] aged 76, Lieutenant-General Vere Warner Hu[illegible]
At Canton, Nov. 20, Mr. Henry Chaplin, of [illegible] Balcarras East Indiaman, second surviving son of [illegible] Rev. Edward Chaplin, of Camden-town, Middl[illegible]
On Monday, the 26th ult., at St. Breoke Rec[illegible] in the county of Cornwall, Katherine, the wife of [illegible] Rev. William Molesworth.
Monday, at his house in Devonshire-street, Qu[illegible] square, much respected, Daniel Chinn Bullock, [illegible] in his 62d year.
At Dawlish, aged 25, Julia, daughter of the [illegible] Colonel James Grant, of the Madras Cavalry.

MADRAS INTELLIGENC[illegible]

MADRAS,—SEPTEMBER 15, 1823.

Rate of Exchanges and Price of Company's P[illegible]
On England—at 30 days' sight 1s. 8d. per Ma[illegible] dras Rupee
at 90 day's sight 1s. 8½d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 9d. per do.
On Bengal—at 30 day's sight 95 to 97 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 32½ per cent. pm.
Unremittable nominal 10 to 12 „

H. M. Ships *Liffey*, Commodore Charle[illegible] Grant, C. B. and *Alligator*, Capt. Alexande[illegible] C. B. left the Roads yesterday morning f[illegible] Trincomalee—where they will, we understa[illegible] stay but a few days and then proceed to Calcut[illegible]
H. M. Sloop *Sophie*, Captain G. Ryves, w[illegible] leave the Roads to-morrow for Penang.
[*Mad. Gaz. Sept.* 17, 18[illegible]

The ADVOCATE GENERAL of Madras, M[illegible] COMPTON, is, we understand, about to leave u[illegible] at all events for a season. The learned Advo[illegible] cate has been offered in the most flattering man[illegible] ner by the Supreme Government the provisional appointment of ADVOCATE GENERAL of Benga[illegible] vice Mr FERGUSSON, who, we are informed, has notified his intention of resigning on the 1st proximo, preparatory to returning to his native land, by way of Egypt.
Mr. COMPTON, we hear, proceeds with his family to Calcutta in the H. C. Ship PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES. He will return to this Presidency to resume his present situation, immediately a successor to Mr. SPANKIE is appointed from home.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

[illegible]AY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by *SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE PRABHOO*, No. 1, Church Gate Street.
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
[illegible]ce thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.
[illegible]hom by post, on the day of publication, are requested to give orders to that effect.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1823.

(Continued from the last Page.)

SUPREME COURT. The Fourth LAW TERM of the current year commenced on Friday, with a long and heavy list of causes, which will require protracted and laborious sittings for disposal. The interesting and difficult question arising out of a recent arrest, to which we referred in our Supplement of Friday, was fully discussed; but the point remains unsettled. The case was briefly this, as disclosed by the Affidavit. Captain BETHAM in the year 1821 purchased a Ship called the ASIA at Bombay, for which he negociated Bills to the amount of 82,000 Rupees payable in London, with Messrs. BAXTER and OSBORN, for securing payment of which he executed a Bottomry Bond on the said Ship. On Captain BETHAM'S arrival in London he found he was unable to take up the Bills of Exchange —became a Bankrupt, and subsequently obtained a Certificate of Bankruptcy. In the mean time Mr. BAXTER arrived in London and took possession of the Ship, which he has since retained and not allowed the defendant to have any thing to do with her—It was also stated that the plaintiff BAXTER was in London during the whole time the Creditors of the defendant were proving their debts under the Commission of Bankruptcy, but did not prove any debt himself. On Captain BETHAM'S arrival at this Port, he was arrested on Monday last on a Capias for 75,000 Rupees, at the suit of Messrs. BAXTER and OSBORN. Upon these grounds Mr. PUGH moved for the discharge of Captain BETHAM from the custody of the Sheriff upon his filing common Bail; and cited many strong cases to shew that he was entitled to have his motion granted, and that the defendant's Certificate of Bankruptcy ought to be a discharge from all debts. The Court, however, refused to interfere in a summary manner in a case of such importance to the commercial community, and of such novelty in this Court; and put the Defendant to plead his Certificate. As the question will therefore be fully mooted on a future occasion, we will not anticipate the decision that may be come to.

[*Mad. Cour. Sept.* 16, 1823.

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable, *Premium*.....	33	0	*a* 34	0
Non-Remittable, *ditto*	12	0	*a* 13	0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills.....	3 0 per Cent
Do. on Govt. Bills of Exchange.....	2 8
Interest on Loans on Deposit open date,..	4 0
Ditto 2 months certain.....	3 8

BANK SHARES | Premium 50 *a* 60 per Cent.—nominal.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY] CALCUTTA	SELL
s. d. s. d.	*s. d. s. d.*

1. 11 *a* 1. 11½ On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 1. 11 ½ *a* 2

Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs. Sa. Rs. 92

Madras ditto, 94 *a* 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Mad. Rs.

The Honorable Mr. Adam reached the H. C. Ship *Investigator*, at Diamond Harbour, yesterday at 3 P. M. and was received, on going on board, with a Salute of fifteen guns. The *Investigator* left Diamond Harbour for Bombay this morning.

This-day's Shipping Report announces the arrival of the Gleneig, H. R. Weddell, from Bombay 26th August, and Madras 6th September.

[*John Bull, Sept.* 13th.

On Saturday, the 6th instant, at half past one o'Clock P. M. a very fine little Ship of 200 tons measurement, was launched from the Dock Yard of Messrs. James Scott and Co. at Fort Gloster; —she was named the "Research," and glided into her destined element in most excellent style. This vessel has been purchased by Government for the Surveying service, and is commanded by Captain J. Crawford, of the Bombay Marine, first Assistant to the Marine Surveyor General.

On Saturday the 6th instant the Ship Asia, just arrived, by the violence of the commencement of the flood tide, parted the Chain Moorings at the Coohe Bazar, and drove on board the Ship *George the Fourth*, which latter vessel sustained very considerable damage by the accident.

We understand that orders have been despatched by the Marine Board to the Cruizing Station, directing a vessel to be held in readiness to bring Mr. Compton to town, who is, we learn, about to resume the office of Advocate General, on the approaching return of Mr. Fergusson to England.

On Wednesday a man climbed up by the conductor to the top of St. Andrew's Steeple for the purpose of removing the turban which we stated had been tied to it some days ago by a man, supposed to be of insane mind. We understand that frequent applications had been made at the Police to remove this article, but at last it was done by one of the peons belonging to the church.

[*Beng Hurk. Sept.* 12*th*

Police Office, Sept. 12*th*.—Mr. Arnot having failed in attending to his stipulations with the Magistrates, and absenting himself for three days, it was thought expedient to order his immediate arrest; and, in consequence, Messrs. M'Cann and Lawrie were dispatched to execute the warrant upon the body of Mr. Arnot: and they proceeded for the purpose in quest of him.

They went to the office of the Calcutta Journal, and found Mr. A. was absent; but on returning out, they met him just entering the office, and informed him he was their prisoner. Mr. A. immediately accompanied the officers to the Police office, where Major Vaughan, the Town Major of Fort William, was in conference with the Magisstrates. Mr. Arnot was ushered into a private apartment, where, we understand, the warrant was read over to him, and upon his final refusal to give bail, he was handed over to the custody of the officers; and, accompanied by a few friends, was escorted to the Fort, where he will remain under charge till his final departure for England.

It gives us great pleasure to record an instance of liberality highly creditable to the Insurance Offices of this city. They have, we understand, subscribed as a present to Captain Harding, the Officers, and some of the men of the *Argyle*, as well as the Pilot (Mr. Warden) who was on board when she was found to be on fire, one per cent, upon the sum insured in each office, making an aggregate of above twelve thousand Rupees, as a mark of their approbation for the exertions made by the parties referred to, in putting out the fire. Such a praise-worthy donation, so judiciously bestowed, will serve, we trust, as a stimulating example to others in any similar case.

[*Ind. Gaz. Sept. 8th.*

POLICE REPORT.

A gentleman was brought up on a charge made against him by one of the peons of Mr. Henry Mathew. By the evidence it appeared that the complainant had been sent with a bill to the defendant, who desired him to wait outside the office, and he would settle it, instead of which he went home and told his master that he had been driven from the door "with severe threats." Another man was in consequence sent with the bill, but defendant refused to pay it, until the man who first came to him was again sent for the purpose of being punished for the alleged falsehood. He was accordingly sent back, but refused to come into the house, and after some conversation, the gentleman went into the street, and gave him a severe blow on the face, which knocked him down, and cut his face in several places. The gentleman afterwards applied some vinegar to the cuts. This was the contour of the case, and the evidence of the witnesses, as far as it went, was as consistent as that of native witnesses generally is. In his defence the defendant owned that he had committed the assault, but said that it was in consequence of complainant having addressed him in disrespectful language, applying to him the words "too, tera', &c. Mr. Paton, the magistrate on the bench, convicted him of the assault, and said that he would consult with his brother magistrates, and then state to defendant what punishment was to be awarded to him. In the course of yesterday we understood that Mr. Mathew appeared at the office to enquire what judgment had been given in the case, when he was informed that the defendant was fined 50 rupees.

A coachmaker preferred a complaint against a number of mistries under the following circumstances. A few days ago, one of them was about some particular work, and plaintiff told him that he did it wrong. The man rather roughly contradicted him; upon which he gave him a slap in the face, and at the same moment a kick. The mistry threw himself on his back, and after crying out that "he was dead!" appeared to faint away. The gentleman was a little alarmed at this, and looked round for some water to recover him. He presently espied a goglet, which he expected contained water, and seizing it without examining the contents, threw them on the man's face. It proved however to be mustard oil, which getting into the man's eyes, quickly recovered him. He went about his work as usual, and nothing more was thought of the matter until Monday, when this man and eighteen more, struck work, and it was on this account that application was made to the magistrates. In their defence the defendants had nothing to say except to relate the above story, when the magistrate informed them that if they did not immediately return to their work and find security for doing it, he would send them to the house of correction, and with this assurance they left the office.

ENGLISH NEWS.

SCOTCH MARRIAGE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MAY 7.

REID AGAINST REID—OTHERWISE REID AGAINST LAING.

In this case George Reid, esq. of Ratho-bank, near Edinburgh, was the appellant, and Mrs. Jean Reid, otherwise Laing, was the respondent; and the question was, whether the parties did or did not stand towards each other in the relation of husband and wife; The Judges in Scotland had unanimously decided this question in the affirmative. In Scotland marriage is equally valid, whether the engagement be entered into in a regular or irregular form. If the marriage be irregular, the celebrator and witnesses are liable to certain penalties; but the marriage is not less valid if it can be proved that the parties have mutually given the *consensus de præsenti in matrimonium*. The circumstances of the present case, as stated on the part of the respondent, were as follows:—Her father, Alexander Laing, was employed in country labour by the appellant, Mr Reid. The respondent was reared in her father's house, and was distinguished by the notice of the appellant even when she was at school. She was born the 10th of November, 789, and about 1802, was engaged as a servant in he house of the appellant; and soon afterwards he began to talk to her of marriage. Mr. Reid, it is alleged, was much under the influence of his mother, sisters, and other relations, and also, perhaps, extremely alive to public opinion. He was apprehensive of

"The world's dread laugh,
Which scarce the firm philosopher can bear"

He was, therefore, extremely anxious to conceal his attachment to the respondent; but he constantly flattered himself and her that he would one day come boldly forward and avow his engagements. It is not wonderful, that in the relative situation of the parties, he should have gained such an ascendancy over her mind, as in all respects to influence her conduct. He was more than nineteen years older than herself; he was in possession of a clear landed estate worth fifty or sixty thousand pounds; he had the address, the education, and manners of a gentleman, added to a prepossessing appearance. Hence he easily took possession of the mind of the respondent when emerging out of childhood, and from that time she was led to regard herself as the destined wife of a gentleman of respectability. No human being ever entertained a suspicion that she acted in a manner unworthy of this destination. Notwithstanding all his cautions, Mr. Reid was unable totally to conceal his attentions to her. These attentions were noticed by his near relations; and the consequence was, that the respondent quitted Mr. Reid's house, and engaged herself as servant in the family of Mr. M'Knight, in the immediate neighbourhood. She remained there six months. During that time Mr. Reid kept up his communication with her by many private meetings, and by letters. On leaving Mr. M'Knight's house, the respondent went to her father's house, and remained six months. During the whole of this period the parties had frequent meetings. They also secretly carried on a written correspondence, but he was still unable to come to a determination to enter into a public marriage. He represented to her that certain circumstances rendered this inconvenient; she resolved, therefore, to engage herself as a servant in Edinburgh, and she obtained a situation with Mrs. Watson, in Hope-street, Edinburgh. It is to be observed, that Mr Reid's estate of Ratho-bank is at the distance of between six and seven miles from Edinburgh.

When the period approached, at which the respondent was to remove to Edinburgh, the appellant expressed great anxiety to secure the respondent to himself by mutual written declarations of marriage. In one of his letters he furnished her with a copy of the declaration, which he entreated her to write.

The parties afterwards met, and exchanged mutual declarations of marriages' holograph—that is, in their own handwriting respectively. That which the appellant delivered to the respondent is thus expressed:—"I hereby engage to be a true, a faithfull, a kind, and affectionate husband to you, on condition you are the same to me: and I further engage to show this to no person, and to make it known to nobody whatever, without your consent. (Signed) George Reid."

A holograph writing to the same effect was given to the appelant by the respondent. When the document now quoted was delivered to the respondent, there was no date annexed to it. The respondent says she desired Mr. Reid to date it; but he said it was unnecessary, and that she might date it herself, which was immediately done. Mr. Reid insisting they were married persons, requested that the marriage should be consummated; and, accordingly, it is alleged that he had, on the 4th of November, conjugal intercourse with the respondent in a new house upon his property, which had not then been inhabited, although it was partly furnished.

The respondent, at Martinmas (11th of Nov.) 1808, entered into the service of Mrs. Watson, where she remained for one year and a half; during all that time Mr. Reid showed the utmost attention to her, calling every week he was in town, & writing to her often 2 or 3 times in the course of as many days.

The respondent, on Whitsunday 1810 (as the same reason were stated by the appellant to exist for secrecy), went into the service of Mr. Carfrae, in York-place, Edinburgh. Mr Carfrae's family removed to Queensferry, a watering-place, nine miles from Ratho-bank; and Mr. Reid came repeatedly to Queensferry, for the purpose of seeing the respondent, and they generally wrote to each other once a week. The respondent remained in this situation nine months; she left Mr. Carfraes on account of the death of her father. While with her mother, with whom she remained till Whitsunday (15th of May) 1811, the parties saw each other daily. On leaving her mother's house, the respondent went to the service of Mrs. Kerr, of Woodburn, near Dalkeith, where she remained six months. During this period also the parties met several times, and they carried on a correspondence by letters as before.

The respondent, at Martinmas (11th November 1811, went into the service of Mr. Congalton, in Castle-street, Edinburgh, with whom she remained for two years. Mr. Reid came to the house frequently, and they saw each other almost every week.

At his request, she entered at Martinmas, 1813, into the service of the family of Robt Gillies, Esq., Advocate, Edinburgh, where she at present is. The same intercourse, however, continued, after the respondent entered into the service of Mr. Gillies.

The multitude of private meetings between the parties (it may well be supposed) did not press without those endearments which were sanctioned by their solemn engagements, and they occasionally passed whole nights together. The appellant frequently found his way, at late hours, to the apartments in which the respondent slept, and at times they met in woods in the country. At length the respondent was led to urge that an end should be put to the mystery under which the parties had acted. Several unsatisfactory meetings took place, at which he still wished to delay a public avowal of marriage; the consequence was, that a *declarator* of marriage was raised in the Consistory Court, Edinburgh.

Against this action two defences were stated: 1st, that there is no proof of a *consensus de præsenti in matrimonium*, and that the correspondence and mutual declarations amount only to a mere promise of marriage *de futuro*; and 2dly, it was asserted, that although a promise of marriage had no doubt been made, yet that is insufficient, as it was said that there was no proof of consummation between the parties.

The respondent produced all Mr. Reid's letters that had been preserved by her, amounting in number to about 200.

Two witnesses were examined, & thereupon this interlocutor, or sentence, was unanimously pronounced by the commissioners—"The commissioners find the facts, &c. proved relevant to infer a marriage betwixt the pursuer and defender, and find them husband and wife."

A bill of advocation (a sort of appeal) was hereupon presented by Mr. Reid to the Court of Session; and it was at length brought to a hearing before the Court of the 2d Division, the whole 5 innerhouse Judges being present. Four stated, that the case was attended with no sort of difficulty; that some argument might be made, whether the expressions amount in strictness to a consent *de præsenti*, or only to a promise of marriage; and that if the question rested there, it might, perhaps, be proper to allow farther discussion; but that this was unnecessary, because, from the evidence, it was impossible to doubt the fact, that matrimonial intercourse had occurred between the parties; and therefore there was here proof of marriage, constituted by a promise of marriage, and subsequent cohabitation. One Judge on this occasion stated, that he was not convinced concerning the existence of matrimonial intercourse; but the matter being again brought before the Court (on petition) the 9th of September following, when the cause came to be advised, the Judge, who had formerly dissented from the opinion of his brethren now stated, that his own opinion was altered, and that his Lordship now entirely concurred with the rest of the Court; and on the 20th of November 1819, the Court of Session unanimously confirmed the interlocutor of the Commissary Court, and pronounced the judgement which was the subject of the present appeal.

On the part of Mr. Reid it was contended before the House of Lords, as it had been in the Courts below, that neither party considered the documents exchanged between them as expressive of any thing more than a promise or intention to marry; and though Mr. Reid admitted, that at some of his private meetings with the respondent, he had taken some slight freedoms with her, he positively denied that he ever had any enjoyment of her person.

After the hearing of Counsel (Mr. Moncrieff for the respondent, and Dr. Lushington for the appellant), the further hearing of this appeal was postponed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PROSECUTION OF THE HIGH SHERIFF OF DUBLIN.

Sir F. Burdett called the attention of the House to the charge made on a previous evening against the Sheriff of Dublin, by Mr. Plunkett, of illegal conduct in impannelling juries on the prosecutions of the rioters in the Dublin Theatre, and moved that a strict inquiry should be insituted into the conduct complained of.—Mr. Plunkett was of opinion that the Sheriff was a proper subject of a prosecution; and he had no hesitation in declaring, that unless the measure should be taken out of his hands, it was his present intention to institute a prosecution against him (hear, hear). But he must inform the Hon. Baronet fairly, that he must proceed by the unfavoured mode of an ex-officio information; for as to applying to a Grand Jury of the city of Dublin (a laugh) for the purpose of finding an indictment against Mr. Sheriff Thorpe, without meaning it disrespectfully to the gentlemen, he must declare that he should think it a hopeless pursuit (hear, hear, and a laugh)—Mr. Denman spoke in condemnation of the measurs pursued by the

Attorney-General, in filing informations after the Grand Jury had thrown out the bills —Lord Milton supported the motion.—Mr Brownlow, believing that more substantial justice would be gained by the motion of the hon. Baronet than by any other course, would give it his support.—Mr. Goulburn thought that if the motion was carried, it would have the effect of increasing the agitation which existed in Ireland.—Col. Barry. Sir J. Newport, and Mr S Rice, spoke to the necessity of inquiry by the House.—Mr. Peel and Mr. Canning thought an examination at the bar wholly unnecessary.—Mr. Tierney and Mr. Brougham supported the motion, contending that an inquiry by the House was, under the circumstances of the case, the only way of arriving at the truth.—After a few words from Sir H. Parnell, the House divided—For the motion, 219; against it 185—Majority 35. The announcement of the numbers was received with loud cheers.—It was then ordered that the House do resolve itself into the said Committee on Friday next.—

FRIDAY, MAY 2.

The Russian Army.—Mr. Brougham wished to know from the Right Hon. Gent. whether there was any truth in a report which had very generally got abroad, that the Emperor of Russia had collected a very large army on the Vistula.

Mr. Secretary Canning believed that an army had been collected there, but whether it was or was not a very large one, he could not say.

Austrian Troops in Italy.—Mr. Brougham said, that although there was nothing very consolatory in the Right Hon. Gentleman's reply, he would venture to put another question to him. Now, he wished to know from him whether the evacuation of Italy by the Austrian troops had been carried into execution, according to the stipulation to which England had given her assent? or whether they were not still lingering on the Po, and ready to fall back again upon that country.——Mr. Secretary Canning replied, that he believed all the troops which were to have quitted Italy, had already evacuated the Piedmontese & Neapolitan States: whether they had all got out of the Milanese or not, he did not know.—Adj.

Monday, May 5—Slave Trade; Mr. Pelham presented a petition from the inhabitants of Shiffnell, praying the House to take such measures as will tend totally to abolish slavery in West Indies. The petitioners observed, that in the East Indies sugar was manufactured by free men, and they, therefore, further prayed, that, until the abolition of slavery could be effected, the sugar trade of the East Indies might be encouraged.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Colonel Wood gave notice that he should, on Thursday, the 22d of May, move a resolution relative to the Law of settlement.

Representation of Edinburgh.—Mr. Abercromby presented a petition from the inhabitants of Edinburgh, complaining of the state of the representation of that city. The inhabitants of Edinburgh exceeded in number 100,000, and since the union they had nominally enjoyed the privilege of returning a Representative to that House. The mode of electing that Representative would astonish the House. The number of electors was only thirty-three (Hear, hear!), of whom nineteen elected their successors, so that no part of the inhabitants had the least influence in appointing the majority of the electors. The 14 others were called deacons, and even these were not in point of fact elected popularly. Out of a population of 105,000, the 33 electors occupied property of the yearly value of 2,800l. out of a gross yearly rental of 400,000l. (hear). The electors thus formed 1-3000th part of the population, and occupied 1-140th part of the property (hear). Next Session he would bring in a Bill for amending the representation of the city of Edinburgh (hear).——Mr. W. Dundas (member for Edinburgh) said the representation of Edinburgh was fixed by the Act of Union, and the petition asked the House to infringe and violate the chartered rights of the corporation.——Mr. Kennedy. Mr. Calcraft, Sir J. Ferguson, Mr. J. P. Grant, and Mr. Hume, supported the petition.—Lord Binning and Mr. Drummond thought it did not express the wish of the great body of the inhabitants.—The petition was laid on the table.

High Sheriff of Dublin.—The examination of witnesses on charges against this officer was resumed.——Mr. Dillon Macnamara, an attorney, stated, that on the day the bills of indictment preferred against the Orange rioters, were ignored by the Grand Jury, Mr. Sheriff Thorpe came into the Town Clerk's office three quarters of an hour before the Jury came into Court, and said, "he knew there would be no bills," and seemed highly pleased as he said so. In less than an hour after the Jury came into Court, with the bills in their hands ignored.—Another witness who was examined (a Mr. Tomlinson), said, he heard the Sheriff say, at the house of a Mr. Smith, that they might challenge as many as they pleased—that he had in his pocket a panel of sixty persons he could depend on.—A third witness, Patrick M'Connell, deposed to his having been at one Sibthorp's a glazier, on the Tuesday after the riot at the Theatre; that there he saw the Sheriff, in close conversation with one Wm. Graham, one of the traversers; and on witness asking when would the accused be put on their trial? Thorpe replied, "I have got the Orange panel in my pocket." A fourth witness stated his having heard the Sheriff declare at the Shakspeare Tavern, in Dublin, "that he wished the Devil had the Marquis Wellesly out of Ireland;" that he was "an annoyance, and in their way." The examinations of the witnesses was continued till after one o'clock, when the house adjourned.

Tuesday May 6.—On the motion that the Portsea Oyster Fishery Bill be read the 3d time, Mr. Bernal moved that it be read that day 6 months.——The Attorney-General, Mr. W. Smith, and Mr. Sykes opposed the bill; Mr. Hurst, & Sir W. de Crespigny supported it.—Mr. Huskisson thought a general bill ought to be introduced for the protection of infant oysters.—The gallery was then cleared for a division: for the bill, 97; against it 39. Majority for the Bill, 58.

Sheriff of Dublin.—This inquiry was resumed, and several witnesses examined with the view of shewing that the High Sheriff had corruptly exercised his powers in returning the panel. The house adjourned at half-past twelve.

Wednesday, May 7.—Tallow: Mr. Curwen presented a petition from a considerable body of butchers, praying for imposition of a new duty on foreign tallow.——Mr. Benett, of Wiltshire, thought the duty should be taken off soap and candles, and laid upon tallow.——Sir Thomas Lethbridge complained of the low prices at which tallow could be imported from Russia, as these rendered it quite impossible for the British farmer to compete with them, unless some measure of relief were devised.——Mr Ricardo characterised this as one of the measures which aimed at putting money into the hands of the landed interest by taking it out of the pockets of the rest of the people. The landed interest had already too many regulations in their favour. For instance, the commercial interest had to pay five per cent. upon all property transferred upon the death of the owner; and this was not required of the landed interest.—Mr Benett, of Wiltshire, thought that the expence of mortgages might be very fairly put against the legacy duty.—Lord Milton complained that Ministers left the House in the dark as to the course which they intended to pursue. If they would say that the duty on candles was to be taken off, it would afford great relief to the agriculturists.—The petition was laid on the table.

Mr. W Lamb presented a petition from the gentry and farmers of Hertfordshire, praying for an open trade in beer.

Coal Duties (Coastwise).—Sir E. Knatchbull presented two petitions from the towns of Folkestone and Maidstone praying a repeal of the duty on coals.

Lord Nugent postponed his motion with respect to English Roman Catholics until the 28th of May.

Game Laws.—Mr. Brougham had to present a petition from a gentleman, a powerful writer in this country, Mr. W. Cobbett. The petitioner referred to the game laws, & called upon the House to pause before it passed a bill now in progress, the object of which was to legalize the sale of game in Lords of the Manor.—Sir T. Baring corroborated some statements in the petition of the demoralizing effect of the game laws, and said he believed that one half of the prisoners confined in the Bridewell of Hampshire were for the offence of poaching.—The petition was laid on the table.

Sheriff of Dublin.—The house then resolved itself into a Committee to inquire into the conduct of the Sheriff of Dublin.

Mr. Cooper, the other Sheriff, was examined, & it appeared by his evidence that a Mr Poole had been excluded from the Grand Jury, because he was an opponent of a violent Orangeman in the Corporation.—The case against Mr. Thorpe was closed, and evidence was heard in his defence.—Adjourned.

Thursday, May 8.—Mr. Holme Sumner gave notice on the part of his Hon. Friend the Member for Galway, of a motion next week to bring in a bill against the practice of Bull baiting.

Commutation of Tithes.—Sir J. Owen presented four petitions from landowners in the county of Pembroke, in favour of a measure for the commutation of tithes.——Mr. Hume supported the petition, and considered 25 years' purchase (the compensation offered by the petitioners) to be a full equivalent. He was confident, that if the sense of the country were taken, it would be as strong against the system of tithes as it was against the system of slavery.

Small Debts.—Lord Althorp presented a petition from the town of Loughborough, in Leicestershire, praying new facilities in the recovery of small debts. The Noble Lord commented generally upon the faultiness of the existing practice, which rendered a small debt scarcely worth pursuing; and quoted two instances of late occurrence—one in which a debt of 3l. had cost 17l. to recover; and another, where, upon a debt of 1l. the costs had been 90l.——Beer Bill: On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Report on the Beer Bill was ordered to be brought up on Monday.

Mr. Carlile.—Mr. Hume presented a petition from Richard Carlile, prisoner in Dorchester Goal. The Hon. member began by characterizing Mr. Carlile as a man of the highest moral character in England. He was an exemplary head of a family, and excellent neighbour. The prosecutions against Mr. Carlile and his family had produced no other effect than that of materially increasing the sale of his publications. The petition complained of the interruption given by the Court to his defence, of the oppressive sentence passed upon him of three years' imprisonment, and 1500l. fine, and also of the still more oppressive execution of a *levari facias*, which took away from him all power of paying the fine, and subjected him in default thereof to continual imprisonment. He (Mr. Hume) must be allowed to say, that a course so arbitrary was more worthey of the inquisition than an English tribunal.——The Solicitor-General justified the course pursued on the petitioner's trial; he boasted that he would continue to publish the same works in spite of all risks and dangers, and in that course he persisted to this moment. As to the inability to pay the fine, Carlile acknowledged he had sold 13,000 copies of the work in question, at half-a-guinea each, so that the prosecution must have put much more money into his pocket than the fine levied upon him.——Mr. Lennard and Mr. Denman spoke in favour of mitigating the punishment of the petitioner.——Mr. Peel justified the course pursued towards him.——The petition was ordered to be laid on the table, after a motion for printing it had been rejected.

Bread.—Mr. Huskisson presented a petition from the bakers of Liverpool, praying for an extention of the London Bread Regulation Act to that town. The hon. member thought it expedient that the Act referred to should be made to operate generally throughout the country, and hoped that some Hon. Gentleman would bring in a Bill for this purpose.——Mr. Grenfell concurred with the Right Hon. Gentleman's opinion.—The petition was then ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

Breach of Privilege.—Colonel Barry complained of a paragraph, respecting the inquiry into the conduct of the Sheriff of Dublin, which had appeared in a Morning Paper, and moved that the printer be called to the bar. After a few remarks, however, from Mr. Peel and others, dissuading him from such step, the Hon. Member withdrew his motion.

The Sheriff of Dublin.—The House then again resolved itself into a Committee on this subject, and J H. Moore, one of the Grand Jury was called in. Before examining him, a question arose on the point, how far the House was authorised to interrogate a Grand Juror on matters which had occurred in the Jury room, he having been sworn not to divulge the secrets of his fellows. After considerable discussion, the decision was waived, and other parts of the inquiry proceeded in till near one o'clock, when the House adjourned.

REPORT ON THE GAME LAWS.

The Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the Laws relating to Game, and to report their observations thereupon to the House, and who were empowered to report the Minutes of Evidence taken before them, have, pursuant to the Orders of the House, examined the Matters referred to them, and have agreed upon the following Report.

Your Committee in considering the subject referred to them, have turned their attention principally to those laws which relate to the purchase and sale of game, conceiving that the morals of the lower classes of the community were most materially affected by their operation; and they have ascertained, by evidence, points which appeared to them essential to be inquired into, with a view of shewing how far the enactments at present existing, respecting the purchase and sale of game, effect the purposes for which they were made.

The evidence which has been taken, & which refers, for the most part, to the supply of the Metropolis with game, establishes, in the opinion of your Committee, the following facts:—

First—That the laws which prohibit the sale of game are constantly and systematically evaded or set at defiance.

Secondly—That the trade in game is carried on, to a great extent, by respectable salemen, who receive a commission upon the game sold by them, amounting on account of the risk to double of that which they receive upon the sale of poultry.

Thirdly—That this trade is also carried on by other persons, such as higglers, waggoners, coachmen, guards and porters at the several inns where coaches and waggons, &c. put up.

Fourthly—That the game is, in some instances, delivered by the poachers principally to this latter description of dealers, by absolute sale or upon commission; in others it is collected by persons who send it up together with poultry; and lastly, is sometimes received from owners of manors and landed proprietors, who are in the habit of sending their game, either to salemen or others for the purpose of sale.

Fifthly—That the markets, by these means, appear to be constantly and abundantly supplied and that in consequence of the illegal mode in which it is obtained it is impossible to regulate the supply by the demand; that large quantities of game are therefore sometimes wasted and even thrown away.

Sixthly—That the demand during the season is constant and that the practice of purchasing game is not confined to any one class of the community, but is habitual to persons of every class who have not the means of being sufficiently supplied with that article from their own manors or land; and in consequence a breach of these particular laws appears not to be considered as any moral offence whatever.

These facts being established, it becomes quite clear that these laws have entirely failed in preventing the purchase and sale of game; and that although in some instances persons legally in possession of game dispose of it by sale, yet that the great supply of the market is in the hands of the poachers, who are by this nearly exclusive trade encouraged in the greatest degree to the continuance of their depredations.

Your Committee therefore cannot but recommend the repeal of the laws relative to the purchase and sale of game; and that an Act should be passed permitting persons qualified to kill game in virtue of real property, and who may therefore be supposed to be in a situation to have a legal means of obtaining it, to sell it to such persons as shall be duly licensed to retail game, for the use of the public, under certain regulations and restrictions. This, your Committee imagine, would have the effect of inducing the retailers to purchase only from such persons as are so qualified; and for their own interest, they would assist in putting a stop to an illegal sale of game by the poacher. In case the House should agree with your Committee in the propriety of making the proposed alteration, it is evident that game, becoming thereby an article which may be legally sold, will acquire a real value; and that those who have the means, should be encouraged to supply the market with it, and have a fair claim to any additional protection which it may be capable of receiving, and which may be compatible with other considerations.

In considering this part of the subject, it appears to your Committee, that the present laws do not afford a sufficient summary remedy against the depredations of persons who are in the habit of trespassing upon the lands of others, in the pursuit of game; they, therefore, recommend, in addition to the alteration proposed in the laws as to the purchase and sale of game, that the present laws relating to the latter species of offence, should be rendered more summary.

Your Committee do not hold out to the House, that poaching can by this or any other mode be suddenly and entirely put an end to; it being evident that many of those now engaged in it, are of a description not likely to be deterred from it by any thing but an absolute impossibility of carrying it on, which the most sanguinary laws would not create. But your Committee must state to the House their conviction, that the purchase and sale of game, under regulations, will have the effect of decreasing the number of those who are at present concerned, or who might henceforward engage in that practice, which greatly conduces to demoralize the lower orders of society? and that those persons, whose residence upon their property in the country is in all points of view so eminently beneficial, will find in these measures great additional facilities in the preservation of that which affords them the amusement and recreation to which they are fairly entitled. Your Committee have, in conformity to the opinions here submitted to the House, directed their Chairman to move for leave to bring in a bill or bills for effecting the several objects herein recommended for the consideration and adoption of the House.

In conformity with the above report, a bill has been brought into the House of Commons to make the selling of game legal; and the following are its chief provisions:—Two or more Magistrates at any petty sessions may grant licenses for one year to any householder (not being an innkeeper or victualler, or stage coach owner, or waggoner) to buy game of a qualified person, and to sell the same. Persons on taking a game certificate are to state to the clerks of the Commissioners, or surveyors of the district, whether they are qualified to kill game by virtue of having a real estate; and every such statement is to be published by the Commissioners for the affairs of Taxes in the lists of certificates directed to be advertised by them; and any person may inspect the entries of such statements in a book to be kept by such clerks or surveyors, on payment of one shilling to such clerk or surveyor. Qualified persons taking out game certificates are to be exonerated from the penalty for selling game, as well as licensed persons for buying, it; but licensed persons are to be prohibited from buying expect of qualified persons. Power is given, on information, to search a licensed person and his family, for game unlawfully purchased or procured; and also to search an unqualified person and his premises, for game suspected to have been illegally procured. Innkeepers not to be liable to penalties for game sold in their inns for consumption; provided such game shall have been purchased by such innkeeper from licensed persons. Game sent by public conveyances is to be entered in the way bills, stating the names and places of abode of the persons by whom, and to whom, such game is sent. Power is also given to search public conveyances for unentered Parcels of game. Persons trespassing for game are liable to a penalty. The Act is not to affect the rights now possessed by lords and ladies of manors, nor to extend to Scotland or Ireland.

IRELAND

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

(From the Dublin Evening Post).

The horrors of the South are thickening to an extent almost inconceivable. Perhaps there were never in the history of Ireland any scenes comparable to those which have been enacted for the last three or four months, in Cork and Limerick. Even in the Rebellion of 1798, there were not, we are almost convinced, during its entire continuance, so many houses burnt; and though more property must have been destroyed throughout the whole kingdom, yet certainly [illegible] have sufferred as Cork and Limerick [illegible] at this moment.

We have not room to specify the particulars which have reached us since our last; but the following is an abstract of about four or five days proceedings:—

In Cork—Two houses and two mills, and a stable and five out-offices burnt; and 12l. exported, for the purpose, as Captain Rock declares, of purchasing ammunition. In Limerick—Four houses and two offices burnt; the ears and tails of a number of cows cut off; trees cut down, and fields turned up. The notices issued by the incendiaries are innumerable.

There have been some prisoners taken. The following is part of a notice sent to "the Muskery and Barrymore Devils:"—

"My men is getting more trouble Than the Peelers, and all to no use—they Tells me that Musgary and Barry's County is full of Tyrants Canting Farms and Tithes, and Bad Landlords—But I have their names, never fear—and let them believe me Before Great God this day—that if they do not Stop their Tilling gardens and Take away their Cattle and leave that place Clair and Clain, I and my Boys will Loose their life or that we will Revenge a worst way than Burning houses and that Soon.—Life is sweet—there is one Driskell I am tould Canting Mr. Robt. Martin's Tithe lately—and is now Turning out Canting land and Grass—and a Poor Widow's Cabbin from the Tenant Rum—That Tyrant Lady Pepper's Driver and Devil."

The insurrection is spreading along the Banks of the Suir, in the Counties of Waterford and Tipperary.—The following is part of a notice exhibited in the neighbourhood of Carrick-on-Suir. It was served on Edmund Shea, a farmer, at Ballylinch:—

"Remember if you do not part with that Straing men that we will leave him in the condition that the Priest will not overtake him, and we will use the man of the house wo[illegible] is the following oath that all the me[illegible] sworn by—

"I, A. B. do solamnly swear, by our Lord Jesus Christ, who suffered for us on the Cross, & by the Blessed Virgin Mary, that I will burn, destroy, and murder all straingers, and their masters, till up to my knees in blood.—So help me God. "G. P. R."

This was written in blood, and directed as follows:

"Edmond Shea, Ballylinch, take notice of what this paper do express. The foresaid time mentioned in the notice will be shortly out."

If this horrible and appalling system continues for any length of time, it will be impossible to remain in the South of Ireland. Indeed we have learned from a Gentleman very conversant in the condition of the South of Ireland, that emigration, which was principally confined to the North, has begun with great activity in Munster. From the neighbourhood of one town, Batrosakane, 30 Roman Catholic families have recently emigrated to America. Maryland, which is in some respects a Catholic State, and Philadelphia, are the destination, we believe, of these and other families. It is unfortunate, however, that it is only the better sort of people that can only afford to go, those hitherto called the Farmers & Middlemen. We do not pretend to say that the state of the Peasantry is altogether the cause of the emigration. No doubt, the difficulty of making any rent, and the manifold vexations of the Tithe System, have introduced this disposition, so little characteristic hitherto of the people of Munster. In a short time there will be nothing but Peasantry and Landlords in a great part of the South-west of Ireland.

APRIL 30, 1823.

We learn from the Dublin Papers that the result of the conduct recommended by Sir F. Burdett is producing an extraordinary sensation through out the whole Catholic body. A preliminary Meeting of leading Catholics, it seems, took place on Friday, in Sackville-street, Dublin, in which Lord Killeen presided. There were present also Sir Thomas Esmonde, Sir John Buck, the Hon. Mr. Barnewall, Mr. O'Connell, &c. A resolution for an Aggregate Meeting to be held on the 10th of May was carried unanimously. Mr. O'Connell, who took a leading share in the proceedings, spoke also of the necessity of an Address to the King, and of a vote of grateful acknowledgment to Mr. Plunkett.

In allusion to the foregoing Resolution *The Dublin Morning Post* observes, that Aggregate Meetings of the Catholics of Ireland are better avoided; and it would be preferable to meet locally all over the Island.

The Evening Post defends them, observing somewhat pithily, that "those will be deceived who imagine that these Meetings will utter one word about the Riot in the Theatre, or about the decoration of old Glencoe's Statue. This we will venture to say, that if the Statue be decorated with unusal pomp on the 12th of next July, the faction will not hear one word of complaint or remonstrance from the Catholics of Ireland. It may be done with perfect safety—for there will be no riot, nor will the peace of the City be disturbed for a single moment. The meanest Catholic in Dublin now knows the value of such conciliation, and before three months elapse, they will laugh at the show."

It must be confessed that connecting all these indications with the increasing diffusion of the outrages of General Rock, which it seems have at length reached the North of Ireland, things wear an alarming aspect. With respect to the last

...oned unhappy fact, the following particulars are abridged from *The Belfast News Letter* of Friday last:—" A few nights ago a farmer, residing within about two miles of Carrickfergus, received a notice intimating that it was Captain Rock's orders that he should immediately quit the house he now possessed, otherwise his ears would be warmed. On the night of the 6th, some evil-disposed persons entered the stable of Thomas Mayne, in the parish of Ballynure, and houghed and otherwise wounded his horse.

" On the night of the 23d instant, some office houses belonging to Mrs. Kidley, of Carrickfergus, were maliciously set on fire and burned. Yesterday morning Mr. H. Stuart, of Larne, perceived flames violently issuing from a turf stack built against the gable of Mrs. Ravenhill's house, near Carrickfergus; he alarmed the inmates of the habitation before the fire had time to seize on the roof, and thus preserved the lives and property of the family."

The Irish Papers mention that the whole body of banditti, 12 in number, who had been concerned in robbing the Belfast mail last winter, and more recently that on its road to or from Derry, in one of which cases the guard was severely wounded, and in the other shot dead, have been taken prisoners and lodged in the gaol of Drogheda, with a view to be examined previously to their final committal. The search for these formidable ruffians, and their seizure, cost two nights' hard work to the troops and Police in that neighbourhood. A Bank-note passed by a publican of the party to his distiller, afforded the first clue to this very fortunate discovery.

MAY 6.

(From the Cork Advertiser of Friday)

The following is a detail of one of the most daring attacks that the history of present disturbance affords:—On Tuesday night last, a most desperate attack was made ,about nine o' clock, by an immense party of Insurgents, on the Palatinate village of Glanasheen, on the Castle Oliver estate, where four Police men were stationed. Several houses were laid in ashes; and it was the intention of the Rebels to have consumed the whole village, and to have murdered the inhabitants. The Insurgents were distinctly heard to say, that not one should be allowed to escape. Two of the Police, with two of the palatines, were on guard, who heard the Rebels approaching, and instantly challenged them, on which the Rebels fired a volley, fortunately, without effect. The Police and Palatines returned the fire, and kept it up for sometime Another party of the Rebels set fire to several of the Palatine houses, which, with the furniture, &c. were totally consumed. The small party of Palatines, with the four Policemen stationed there, must soon have been overpowered, but, providentially, that most active and most zealous Officer, Lieut. Lightbody, of the 71st Regiment, was on patrole, about two miles distant, who saw the flames and heard the shouts, and arrived in sufficient time to fire a volley on the Rebels, who fled; and,in the pursuit, they found one man dead, and took two of them prisoners. Mr. Lightbody still continued to pursue them towards the county of Cork,in the direction of Doneraile; but the difficulty of the mountain pass and the darkness of the night prevented any more prisoners being taken. A ball passed under the arm of one of the Police, without doing much injury, and no further harm was sustained by the Police or the Army. No doubt, many of the Rebels are wounded; for the party of the 71st Regiment nearly expended all their ammunition. There has not been so premeditated an attack since the Churchtown business.

The Rebels called on the Police several times to surrender their arms, and that no injury should be done to them. However they were soon made sensible that the Police and palatines were determined to support that character of loyalty to their King that they had evinced when tried in the year 1798. A Palatine schoolmaster, whose house was on fire, attempted to get through the roof, on hearing the Rebels declare that he was a Protestant devil, and that not one should be spared. He had a miraculous escape, being fired at repeatedly.

(From the Kilkenny Moderator.)

Last Friday night a very large number of men went to the Church-yard of Dungarvan, in this county, and disinterred the bodies of some near relations of a person whom they believed to be disobedient to the orders of General Rock. They strewed the bones of other members of his family throughout the burying-ground broke the headstone that marked the place of sepulchre, and committed other indignities which (to those who are aware of the feeling, bordering on veneration, with which an Irish peasant regards the "last home" of his forefathers) must be esteemed as tokens of the most envenomed hatred.

On Saturday night the house of D. M' Danniel, who keeps the turnpike gate at Lavistown within two miles of this city, was attacked by a party of armed men. M'Danniel (who had violated one of the enactments of Rock's legislative code, by demanding turnpike toll) was asleep at the time; and the villains seem to have been aware of the situation of his bed, as they fired through an opposite window, and lodged a number of slugs about the bed, providentially without wounding him. Some of the family were up, and were very much terrified; however, upon their making some noise, and it appearing that several of the inhabitants of the adjoining hamlets had not then retired to rest, the ruffians departed, having previously torn away the window and window-shutter of M' Danniel's bed-room. We have heard of other outrages lately perpetrated in the same district.

(From the Armagh Volunteer.)

From the following extracts from the last *Belfast News-letter*, it will appear, that Captain Rock has not confined his visits to the County of Armagh:—

" OPERATIONS OF CAPTAIN ROCK.

" A few nights ago a farmer, residing within about two miles of Carrickfergus, received a notice, intimating that it was Captain Rock's orders that he should immediately quit the house he now possessed, otherwise his ears would be warmed; but if he discharged his son from his house, that would satisfy Captain Rock, who had received information of his having joined an Orange Lodge. On the night of the 6th some evil disposed persons entered the stable of Thomas Mayne, in the parish of Ballynure, and houghed and otherwise wounded his horse. A subscription has been set on foot at Carrickfergus, &c. to discover the depredators.

" On the night of the 23 inst. some office houses belonging to Mr. Kidley, of Carrickfergus, situated within two miles of that town, on the Belfast road, were maliciously set on fire and burnt.

" Yesterday morning Mr. Hugh Stuart. of Larne, perceived flames violently issuing from a turf stack, built at the gable of Mr. Ravenhill's house, also near Carrickfergus, and, with a promptness creditable to his feelings, he alarmed the inmates of the habitation before the fire had time to seize dangerously on the roof, and this timely interference preserved the lives and property of the family."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

A private letter from Constantinople, dated March 10, 1823, says—" A curious paper is rumoured to have been lately presented to the Sultan. I will detail the circumstances, though the whole is no doubt a political fudge, got up in the city for the purpose of keeping the refractory in order; but an event which has since occurred has tended to give a degree of weight and veracity to this ridiculous story. But to the point; this paper or document is nothing less than a writing which was found by guardian of the tomb at Mecca, to whom Mahomet appeared at midnight, whilst he was reading the Koran near the tomb; after the Prophet had made him orders and the object of his appearance, by telling him how much the misconduct of his people had troubled him, he observed, that since the commencement of the late commotions a squad of his people had gone into the other world, out of which number only seven individuals had been found faithful; that the remainder, by their neglect of prayers, giving themselves up to luxurious pleasures, want of care of the poor, and indifference towards the Ulimahs, or heads of the Faith, had thus forfeited his regard and intercession! The paper then continues deploring this fallen state of his flock, and predicting several events which are to occur—such as the disappearance of the sun, misconduct of the women, loss of the Koran, and concludes with a mandate that this warning be copied and spread from city to city, & village to village throughout the Ottoman Empire. This is likewise to have the double effect of giving fresh vigour to their endeavours, to put down their enemies, a more rigid performance of their religious duties, as well as to keep them from molesting the unoffending. The guardian of the Tomb was directed by Mahomet to forward the paper to the Sultan. The event to which I alluded as giving weight to the foregoing curious circumstance, was the awful and destructive fire on the 1st March, St. David's Day. While at breakfast that morning, we were informed a fire had broke out, not very distant from the main street of Pera. As these things are of frequent occurrence, we quietly finished our meal, and then I went to a house in the neighbourhood which overlooked the conflagration. It had then burned about three quarters of an hour, being about a quarter after nine o' clock, at which time I first saw it, the wind was blowing nearly a gale from the south, the rapidity with which it was burning made me conclude it would be an alarming fire, and my conjecture proved but too true. After watching its progress about an hour, and seeing Pera was not immediately endangered, I proceeded to our counting-house; when I left my place of observation, about fifty houses might have already taken fire. At about four I went up to Pera, and from that until half past five, I watched the flames from my former observatory. It was then raging in three different quarters, all a considerable distance from each other, which rendered it still more alarming. Whilst here, the wind became calmed, and flew round to the north, with a little breeze just sufficient to fan the flames. About six, we dined; when I went above stairs, after dinner, then dark, our garret afforded a view of two of the three quarters where the fire raged, a scene of awful grandeur was before me, which truly beggars description; darkness had rendered that which before was alarming perfectly terrific! An immense pile of wood buildings, which I had accurately noticed before dinner, and which had escaped the devouring element that had reduced all around it, was now in a great measure destroyed, and the remainder burning with astonishing rapidity. The roof fell, and the flames burst out with tenfold fury; a very short time, and it was entirely down. Some buildings, which seemed in a measure attached by a wall or a garden, next caught and were also immediately destroyed. The occasional burning of the numerous cypress trees gave to the whole a very imposing effect, as the instant they caught fire, the flames mounted to their highest branches, and in some instances a few seconds terminated what had, perhaps, for a century marked the peaceful grave of some zealous Mahometan. In the same manner the minarets of the mosques would catch fire at their summits, the rest being stone, presenting a light like an immense torch reared among the scenes of ruin which were going on at their base. About ten o'clock, being apprehensive that one part of the fire was making towards the house of —, my former place of observation, a party of us set out for it, and found that our fears were groundless. It had indeed, towards sunset, increased a little in that direction, but was now fast burning its way to the water at Tophana. The discharge of the cannon at the latter place only increased the solemnity of the whole; this measure was deemed expedient, as the fire was making rapid strides towards them. The knowledge of a large quantity of gunpowder being kept here, of course excited a degree of anxiety for the event; however, after having secured about twenty lighter loads, the conflagration was so near, that the remainder was thrown into the sea, as well as a number of brass cannon, to prevent their being injured by the heat. The wind was now very light, and the destructive element took every thing in its way to the water's edge, when, about twenty-two hours after its commencement, having completely baffled every human effort, it at length burnt itself out.

The most extraordinary circumstance of this dreadful visitation is, that all the houses & property destroyed were Turkish. The moment the fire had reached the Christian quarter, the wind changed to the northward! The three fires then formed as it were a huge circle, and in a manner retracing their former steps, destroyed whatever remained. Even viewed by us, it is a most remarkable occurrence. It is asserted that the Sultan was in the house, which I have denominated the immense pile of buildings, incog. during the morning. There is a custom, prevailing, that from the moment he enters a house it becomes his; but he gives up his right on quitting it, as he did in this case: so highly is this honour considered here, that the owner of the house is said to have expended 1500*l.* to save it, but it went at last. I cannot give a just estimate of the number of buildings burned. There are about 27 quarters or parishes. Some mosques have escaped, only about 23 have been consumed. I am assured, by good authority, the number of houses burned exceeds twenty thousand; the report of the Reis Effendi is said to be fifteen thousand; from my own ideas, which cannot be a good guide, as well as the opinion of some others, from ten thousand to twelve thousand may be stated as a fair estimate. The sufferers are mostly poor people, and they seem to bear their afflictions with a philosophy unknown to any but a Turk. Those who cannot provide for themselves, the Government are quartering on their subjects. A considerable number are supposed to have been burnt. The next morning after the accident, I saw a poor Turk bowing himself to the earth, amongst the ruins of, perhaps, his own house, with a devotion which, in a better faith, would do honour to its profession. A great portion of the people, including many of the better sort, view this dreadful calamity as a judgement on them, and the affair of Scio has been brought forcibly to their recollection. The women are loud in their complaints against the men. About midnight of the 5th, another fire took place in Constantinople, which consumed seven or eight large houses, or conacks (places) belonging to great Turks, & some other houses, as there was no wind at the time, it soon burnt out.

APRIL 28. 1823.

BRUSSELS, APRIL 24.—In order to manifest the stricty neutrality which will be observed by the Netherlands, during the hostilities between France and Spain, a Royal Decree of the 21st of this month, orders that no fitting out of privateers, under the French or the Spanish flag, shall take place in the ports of this kingdom, or of its colonies; that neither the cruisers of the belligerent Powers, nor the vessels captured by them, shall be admitted into the said ports; and that in case they should be obliged to put into them, to repair any damages, they shall be obliged to put to sea again without loss of time—(*From the Official Journal*)

Letters from Hamburgh say, that news have been received there from Cronstadt, stating, that the Russian fleet in that port was arming with great diligence. On the other hand, Englishmen who have arrived in that City, affirm that an English fleet was coming to cruize in the Baltic; while Denmark is said to be arming ships of war to defend the sound.

RINGAN GILHAIZE
OR THE COVENANTERS

RINGAN GILHAIZE; or THE COVENANTERS. By the Author of "Annals of the Parish," &c. 3 vols. Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd. 1823.

— —" What though the men
Of worldly minds have dared to stigmatise
The sister-cause, Religion and the Law,
With superstition's name!—Yet, yet their deed
Their constancy in torture and in death—
These on tradition's tongue still live, these shall
On history's honest page be pictured bright
To latest times. Perhaps some bard, whose muse
Disdains the servile strain of Fashion's quire,
May celebrate their unambitious names.
Grahame's Sabbath.

In the present self-seeking age, when honesty has lost its natural odour, when enthusiasm in right, if felt, must be concealed, and when a callousness of heart and a deadness of spirit having long prevailed, yet *seem* to prevade the land, it is exceedingly refreshing to be carried backwards to the times of peril and principle, when a perfidious, cruel, and insensate race of kings on the one hand, persisted inlording it over, not merely the means and bodies, but also the souls and consciencies of their subjects, and when a patient, brave, pious, and sincere people on the other hand, persevered, through chance and change, and at the cost, not only of life and property, but of ties and feelings much dearer than their blood, in maintaining the rights of conscience, and in obtaining religious liberty by securing that—in which all the other blessings of society are included—political freedom. And our author has done all this In the auto-biography of Ringan Gilhaize, we have a condensed view of the history of Scotland from the Reformation, to the Revolution, or what is more interesting we have the results of that great period of history, in the bosoms of families and breasts of individuals. Obscure as the people of Scotland in one sense then were, we have no better proofs in history, of the utter hopelessness of crushing opinion and sentiment by power. The principle of reform which had then taken possession of the minds of men was like steam pressure. The power was ever operating and altogether indestructible. The amount of the pressure remained constantly the same. If allowed to operate on a large surface, it was manageable and comparatively harmless; but when condensed, it became only the more dangerous. These were times when, by fines, forfaitures, imprisonments, burnings, hangings, and beheadings, the numbers of the Reformers and Presbyterians were not only thinned, but when the spring of mind of all who remained seemed to be broken; but as persecution grew deadly, their spirits became the more leavened with revenge. The curses from the sufferers, though not loud, were deep; and the hour of emancipation and triumph approached the nearer, as all appeared sinking in darkness and despair. On the part of the detestable junta—or rather series of juntas—who misgoverned Scotland from the days, we may say, of Mary to the Revolution, success stimulated to the commission of new and more cruel oppression, until infatuated by the indulgence of their bad passions, they absolutely thought of, if they did not resolve upon and commence, a war of extermination. A corresponding degree of hate was thus generated in the hearts of the people; and no wonder that those who had seen their friends shot, their houses consumed to ashes, their children sabred, and their wives and daughters ravished & slaughtered before their eyes, should come ultimately to think there was virtue in assassination. Hence, the fate of Sharpe; and hence, also, many of those acts in consequence of which it has too often been attempted to heap contumely on the memory of our covenanting ancestors But when we reflect on the length of time they were exposed to the rapine and plunder of a soldiery, stimulated by commanders infinitely more greedy of blood than themselves—and by a Government still more greedy of blood than their military officers—a Government who found amusement in torture—our surprise will be, not that individuals, maddened by suffering, committed some retaliatory acts of questionable or unjustifiable nature, but that the population at large did not glut themselves with revenge. We have reason to be astonished, not at the violence, but at the moderation of the people. But this is not singular. Almost without exception the people are frank and generous, while in all ages and countries despots have united a remorseless cruelty with cunning. We have seen both exemplified in Spain in our own days; but notwithstanding all that history has taught, or that passing events press home upon the understanding, power is as blind and obstinate as ever The fate of the Stuarts has no influence over the conduct of the Bourbons. Had there been a press in Scotland, or even England, in the time of the Jameses and Charleses, it is impossible that their Privy Councils, even with the assistance of a Dalzel or a Claverhouse, could have perpetrated so many enormities, or continued in such a course of wild and ferocious misgovernment: And yet the despots of continental and modern Europe have declared war against that which is their only safeguard. By the press alone could they have been restrained and prevented from embarking in a cause which, in the end must prove fatal to them all. Like the Charleses and the second James of this country, they have commenced a crusade against opinion, in which there is no other way of being successful but by exterminating the human race. Blind themselves, they have couched the eyes, and given sight to all of their species who were formerly in darkness. The end they have in view has been rendered not only visible but palpable. and if they persist in following it, however various the fortunes of the struggle may be for a time; the path they have chosen like that in the grounds of giant despair, though inviting in appearance, will lead them ultimately to destruction But though Spain is in many respects not unlike Scotland, and although we might also find out points of similarity in the characters of the people, it is time to return to our own country and the work before us. The grandfather of Ringan Gilhaize had the glory of having, in his humble sphere, contributed not a little to the success of the reformation. He was the contemporary of John Knox, of whose appearance, gifts, & labours, we have here some animated sketches. Queen Mary, also, is pourtrayed; & when it is remembered that the wizard wand of *the Well known* has so recently touched the subject, there was obviously great boldness in the attempt. It has proved a successful one, however; for while the beauty and general attractions of Mary are not lessened in the hands of our author, he gives us more of her true character. It was not, indeed, the part of a Presbyterian reformer to cover her duplicity, or conceal her vices; but still the Covenanter does not forget that she was a woman. The murder of Darnley, and some other leading events are described in a very forcible manner; and, throughout, much talent is displayed in the views which are given of domestic scenes—some of them grotesque—others, heart rending,—and of the manners and character of those perturbed, stirring, and adventurous times. The prevailing hue is sombre; the heavens are almost uniformly either lowering or convulsed with storm but this leads to a strain of impassioned narrative which often touches the sublime, and which invests those passages, in which the author relaxes himself in describing natural scenery, or rather the feelings which the perception of it occasions

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on 08 April, 2017

in the breast, with pleasing and almost romantic tenderness. Our author's prose has thus occasionally a simplicity & sweetness about it, that reminds us of the poetry of Grahame. We are carried into the breezeles air—

Where not the limberest leaf is seen to move
Save when the linnet lights upon the spray;
When not a flow'ret bends its little stalk,
Save when the bee alights upon the bloom.

We are here enabled to—

Peruse the *lives* themselves of men obscure—
Where charity that robs itself to give;
Where fortitude in sickness, nursed by want;
Where courage that expects no tongue to praise—

And many other, and if possible higher virtues, are to be seen carried to their utmost extent. Nor is there any thing that disturbs this fine *keeping* of the work, except some harsh Scottish words, introduced here and there very unnecessarily, since the author himself admits that very good Scotch—as to idiom and structure—might be couched in the purest English terms. But this, although it does now and then give a slight air of coarseness to the dialogue or narrative—is after all, a very slight defect. There is enough of sterling merit in the performance to bear it up against much weightier incumbrances. In speaking of defects, however, we must state also that, at the outset, we felt somewhat scandalized at the high religious tone, and bible phraseology of the publication; but this feeling left us as we proceeded and before we had got through two volumes, this earnest and solemn character of the writing, from being so well sustained, was converted in to a beauty. It is upon this indeed, that the interest of the work depends; for although there is incident, and adventure, and suffering, that which cements the whole is a sober, but yet powerful and never-failing religious and moral enthusiasm. There is almost no story. The sustaining feeling now mentioned was caubgt by the hero of the piece, from the narratives and injunctions of his grand-father, and the example of his father and neighbours. We have little of himself--but as a narrator--till his marriage about the middle of the second volume. It was at one time intended to postpone that event in consequence of the death of King Charles the first—"many dreading a total breaking up of the union & form of society," as a consequence;—but —"when it was seen and felt that beheading of an anointed Monarch as a malefactor, had scarcely more effect upon the tides of the time than the death of a sparrow—that men were called as usual to their daily tasks and toils—that all things moved onwards in their accustomed courses—and that laws and jurisdictions, and all the wonted parts and processes of community between man and man suffered neither molestation nor hinderance; godly Mr. H. Swinton bestowed his blessing on the marriage, and the friends their joyous countenance at the wedding. For a short period his lot was felicity; but his brothers engaged in the war for restoring the ungrateful Charles; and in the persecutions which followed the restoration, he lost all his relatives. By the dreadful scene which deprived him of house and home, and bereaved him, in the most horrid manner, of wife and daughter--he was, for a considerable period, deprived of his senses; but he regained them to assist in bringing about the revolution, and to prosecute and wreak his vengeance on the author of all his woes---Graham of Claverhouse;--and, to our hero, *Ringan Gilhaise*, is assigned the honour of shooting that monster of blood and crime --Viscount Dundee---in the moment of his success at the pass of Killicrankie. The book is thus closed with an act of poetical as well as moral justice, which gratifies the feelings of the reader, and enables the author to give another proof of his talents in the way of description. But there is much force of conception and great freedom of execution throughout the work---which is printed and got up in a very superior style. *Inverness Jour.*

The defendant was on Saturday hear in his defence.—His manner, however, was soeccentric, the pronounciation of hsi words so singular, & as he said himself, his memory so defective, that it would be impossible to give any thing like a correct detail of the explanations which he offered. As far as we could understand him, he seemed to have taken great umbrage at the existence of the Six Bells public-house immediately contiguous to the church-yard into which many of his parishioners were in the habit of going when attending funerals or baptisms. To prevent this nuisance he held out various threats of refusing to bury in particular situations. He admitted that he refused to bury a child in his parish, because it died in an adjoining parish, and he did not wish to deprive another Clergyman of his right. With regrand to refusing to permit the bells to be chimed previous to the commencement of the church service, he ascribed this to acts of perfidy on the part of the Church Wardens—acts which if committed by a soldier he would have been shot—& for which, as he read at school, if committed by persons in ancient times, they would have been torn asunder by wild horses. It was in consequence of these acts that he had felt it right to plug up the key hole of the belfry door, and ever since that time he had kept the key of the church in his possession, and would not even trust it to his wife. For two years he had let the Clerk into the church through the chancel; but the ringers did not choose to be deprived of their constant access to the public-house, and therefore they would not come at all. His object was to restore decency to the church-yard, and in endeavouring to effect this, he had himself been a considerable loser. As a proof of this, a funeral passed the church last Saturday while he was in this Court, and the friends of the deceased wished the bells to chime, but they could not be got at because he had the key in his pocket. By this and other occurrences of the same sort he had lost many fees. As to the charge of refusing to open the church door to permit vestries to be held therein, he had only to say, that as the clerk-minder's key, the clerk's key, and the key of the belfry had been taken away by the Churchwardens, he did not think proper to have the honour of being their door-keeper. It was their business to have provided keys for themselves. It was true, that after the clerk had given notice in the church of a vestry intended to be held in the course of the week, that he had also said, "and I also give notice, that I will do no more duty till the windows are mended," but what was the real state of the case? His pulpit was close to a window with a northern aspect, in which several panes of glass had been broken, and through which the cold wind blew all the winter on his right side so as to afflict him severely with the rheumatism. He had repeatedly called on the Churchwardens to remedy this evil, but they had neglected; and to shame them, while suffering under a paroxysm of pain, he gave the notice alluded to. In the same way, and under similar feelings, he called the attention of the two sons of the Churchwardens, one day, on their entering the church at a late hour of the service. As to his locking the church-door altogether, this was to prevent the Churchwardens from putting up fixtures in the church, without the consent of the Vicar. He admitted that he went out of the church during devine service, and performed two baptisms, but this was at the time when the singing ought to have taken place; a practice which had been discontinued for six years; and he held that a clergyman was entitled to relieve himself by variety in the service. He recollected it was in very hot weather and he quitted the church for air, and to recover the effects of the "beer breath" of the sponsors for the children whom he had baptized. Regarding the extra fees which he was charged with demanding—he observed, that in time of Lent, clergymen had a right to refuse to perform the ceremony of marriage—and to charge double fees if they chose.—Having gone through all the charges against him, he stated that his great object was to remove the abuses which existed in the parish, and if that which he had done had the appearance of harshness or irregularity, it was to be ascribed to the misconduct of the persons by whom he was surrounded, and to the fact of his finding himself the object of perfidy, ridicule, and insult. He then adverted to the fact of his having been afflicted with falling fits, by which he was first attacked in that Court, in 1821, and to the consequent decay in his faculties, arising from the fractures which he had received in his falls—and, in conclusion, reposed a perfect confidence in the justice of his case. Dr. Swabey and Dr. Lushington declined making any observations on the defence of the reverend defendant, & the Court having stated that time would be necessary to examine into the evidence in support of the articles, intimated that they would not give judgment till the 4th of May.

Nollkins, the sculptor, recently deceased, has left £50.000 to his present Majesty,; £50,000 to Dr. Kerrick, the Public Librarian at Cambridge; and £50,000 to F. Douck, Esq. who is also Residuary Legatee, by which he will get £90,000, in addition.—Nollkins died worth £300,000,

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It is reported, that his Majesty intends to appropriate one moiety of the legacy left him by Mr. Nollkins, towards the support of the Academy for the Encouragement of British Artists, recently established in Rome; and the other moiety, to defray the expence of the New Building destined to contain the Royal Library, the magrificent gift of his Majesty to the British Nation.

MAY 2, 1823.

The Author of *Waverly* is elected a Member of the Roxburgh Club, and it is understood, that in case this mysterious person should be found wanting, when called upon, his chair is to be occupied by Sir Walter Scott.

UNCOURTLY SEIZURE OF A COURT DRESS.—*The Examiner* says," The Court-dress of Mr. Secretary Canning was yesterday, we are informed, seized on the premises of his tailor. Similar dresses belonging to Lord Clanwilliam and Sir Henry Wellesley narrowly escaped a similar fate, by being sent to their owners a short time before the arrival of the Officer. It appears that a considerable saving is made in the expense of these gorgeous Court-suits by being sent to Paris to be embroidered, and it is asserted that the illustrious personages above alluded to first ordered plain suits to be sent, undertaking to get them embroidered themselves. They were accordingly furnished, and then sent to Sir Charles Stuart, at Patrs; and after being gorgeously embroidered, and fit to appear before royalty, were returned to this country with, or as dispatches, and so escaped the vigilance of the Officers of the Customs. Secret information has, however, accomplished an event, that will go far to "eclipse the gaiety of courtiers" on Wednesday next."

A COSTLY SUBJECT.—A surgeon, not 100 miles from Salisbury, desirous of having a *subject* for the benefit of his pupils, agreed with some of the *all-night* people to procure him one. On Saturday night *a subject* was accordingly brought, and placed in the parlour for the night. The surgeon retired to rest; and early on the following morning he went to the parlour to remove his purchase to the dissecting-room, when the bag was there—but the subject had left, most unceremoniously taking with him plate to the amount of 40*l*.

FEMALE FASHIONS FOR MAY.

WALKING DRESS

Cloak or mantle of Levantine silk, of *flamme d'op-niche* colour; at the bottom are four narrow satin rouleaus, and also round the hood, which is drawn with white satin ribbond; small square standing collar. The cloak is lined with white sarsnet, and for cool mornings and chilly evenings will be found appropriate and comfortable. The dress is of English twilled sarsnet, of pale primrose colour, made high; the body full, but drawn to fit the shape by several longitudinal rows, and fastened behind; the epaulette and cuff are full, and arranged *en bouffants* by the drawings; at the bottom of the skirt is a trimming of gauz, formed into *bouffants* by perpendicular satin straps. Leghorn bonnet, with plume of white ostrich feathers, fastened by a small bow of *flamme de ponche*-coloured Levantine; strings of the same. Cap of British lace. The colour of the gloves primrose, and of the shoes *flamme-de-ponche*.

EVENING DRESS

Dress of Bright Spanish green *tulle*, trimmed with the same material & with satin, & worn over a satin slip of the same colour. The *corsage* is made plain, with a French tucker of white *tulle*; the fold tastefully confined by six small rosettes of satin ribbon, equidistant, one being placed in the centre of the bosom, another at the back, & the remainder at the front and back of the shoulders—the band is of satin, and the waist is rather short—the sleeve is moderately long, and very full, & has four satin rouleaus, ornamented half way, a circlet of French folds, where the fulness of the sleeve is collected; at the bottom of the skirt is a very full trimming of *tulle*, in reversed plaitings, set in a satin frame; to the upper band are attached satin spikes, which extend rather more than half-way, and give it a rich and lively appearance. The hair is divided in front, and confined by a garland of anemonies; the hind hair plaited and disposed *a la couronne*. Ear-rings, bracelets, & necklace of topaz. White kid gloves, white satin shoes and small ivory fan.

DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR.

Bow-street: Saturday.—Four gentlemen were brought before G. R. Minshull, Esq. from St. Martin's watch-house, charged with having been extremly disorderly at four o'clock in the morning, in Cockspur-street. Three of them had given their names in the watch-house book, Wm. Browne, Archibald Farquharson, and Mister French; and the fourth refused to describe himself otherwise than as "a Magistrate of three counties." It was known, however, that one of them was an Irish peer—Lord Clanmorris: the other three were said to be M. P.'s and they were attended by Mr. Bellamy, of the House of Commons, and a Solicitor. Under these circumstances, the Magistrate granted them a private examination, from which every person, except those immediately concerned as witnesses, were strictly excluded; and even the witnesses against them were only admitted one at a time. But, as we see no reason why a "great" man should be screened from the ordinary consequences of vices, when persons of lower rank would have been publicly exposed, we took some pains to inquire into the circumstances; and the following is the result:

His Lordship and his three fellow prisoners, together with eight or ten other gentlemen, were coming along Cockspur-street at four o'clock in the morning, and were amusing themselves with knocking at the doors and ringing the bells at every house they passed. The watchman on that beat requested them to desist, and go along peaceably. He was answered with execrations against all "Charleys," and threatened with a good "milling" for his impertinent officiousness. He sprung his rattle, and told them he would take them to the watch house.—"Oh! we'll go to the watch house ourselves," exclaimed the gentlemen; and seizing the watchman, they dragged him towards a hackney coach on the stand, into which they trust him; as also another watchman a little old man, who, by this time, had come up. Several of them then got into the coach, and began beating the watchmen to keep them quiet whilst two others jumped on the box and attempted to drive off with them. Other watch-men now came up, and a general fight ensued, which ended in the capture of his lordship and the other three abovementioned; and the rest of the party escaped by fairly running for it. In the witch-house they conducted themselves with great violence—declaring themselves to be persons of the first consequence, and threatening the constable of the night with their vengeance if he dared to detain them. They peremptorily refused to give their names; one of them said "I am a magistrate of three counties, Sir, and I would have you take care what you are about;" another said "I am a Member of the House of Commons;" a third "I am a Peer of the Realm;" and the fourth seized a "poker" in his defence. The constable, however, was not to be intimidated; and after nearly an hour's uproar, in which many blows were received by the watchmen, they were locked down below—three of them having first given the "nommes de guerre" above stated. The private examination before the Magistrate lasted more than an hour, and his worship then left them to "settle" with the watchmen as they could. Some of them, it was said, were very anxious to settle with the watchmen in this manner, whilst his Lordship, whose coat has suffered much in the affray, was for holding the 'Charleys, at arms length, and letting them go to the Sessions if they dared. Nearly three quarters of an hour more elapsed in the discussion of this point, but eventually the peaceable party prevailed; the watchmen were propitiated with three sovereigns; and then the 'gentlemen' were suffered to depart.

THE FAVOURITE *of* LOUIS *the* EIGHTEENTH.

Paris, May 3.—Yesterday there was witnessed in the neighbourhood of Paris, one of those Court exhibitions which were supposed to have expired with the old regime, and which scarcely any body could have expected to see revived by so old a King. His Majesty's favourite, you know; is Madame du Cayla. His fondness seems to increase with age and infirmities; he has lately, at a great expence (nearly 3,000,000 of francs, according to report), fitted up a little chateau at St. Ouen, near St. Denis, on the scite of the old royal residence.

This chateau, together with a magnificent portrait of himself, he has lately given in a present to this lady. As yesterday was the anniversary of his arrival at St. Ouen, where he issued the famous declaration of 1814, Madame du Cayla proposed to honour the occasion by inviting a large party to breakfast with his Majesty. She accordingly issued cards to more than five hundred persons, including the Ministers, Foreign Ambassadors, and chief Nobility about Court. The form and expression of the cards are precisely, I am told, those of the Royal Favourites of Louis XIV. and Louis XV. The following is a copy:—"La Comtesse Achille du Cayla espere que vous voudriez bien venir dejeuner Vendredi 2 Mai au pavillon du Saint Ouen, a midi precis"

You observe there is no phrase about 'doing her the honor,' nor the usual

To the notes of the Ambassadors Madame added the following postscript: "Un grand personnage y sera incognito," meaning the King, of course. The greatest part of the persons invited proceeded to the scene. The finest equipages of the capital continued arriving at St. Ouen from mid day till late in the afternoon. The Ministers all attended the levee of a woman whom "the King delighteth to honour." The Holy Alliance Ambassadors vied with each other in the richness of their equipages and the punctuality of their attendance. The Grand Personage, however, could not honour the Pavilion with his presence. He had promised to be present in a procession through the city, but he found the two labours of a great breakfast and a solemn promenade would be too fatigning.

BIOGRAPHY OF MADAME DU CAYLA.

"It may be interesting for you to know something of the history of this lady. I have, therefore, extracted for your use the following particulars, from a report of a suit which she instituted in 1818, against her husband, for a separation *a mensa et thoro*, and from a memorial drawn up by the counsel of her husband against the judgment of the Cour Royale, which decreed that separation:—"Count Achille du Cayla, her husband, emigrated when very young, and joined the standard of the Prince de Conde. He returned to France after he saw that the efforts of the Prince were likely to be unavailing, and in 1802 was married to Zoe Victoire Talon (the present Countess du Cayla), the the daughter of M. Talon, Lieutenant civil au Chatelet in 1789. The family of the Talons, is old in the history of the bar, and distinguished among the Parliamentary noblesse; and the fortune which Mademoiselle Talon brought her husband was by no means inconsiderable. It amounted to 300,000 francs, or 12,000l., and as her husband's fortune was likewise considerable, they were settled in life under very favourable circumstances. With the joint contributions of the families, which were both noble and wealthy, they bought a property in the Nivernois, worth 450,000 francs, and bought, besides, a house in Paris, which they continued to occupy till the return of the King in 1814. By this time they had several children, some of whom are alive. The father of Count du Cayla, who emigrated at the revolution, returned with the Bourbons in the capacity of First Gentleman of the Prince of Conde; and he bounty of the Prince, on his re-establishment in France, furnished apartments to the whole family of Du Cayla, in the palace Bourbon. There Madame du Cayla, resided till near the end of 1817. In July of that year her husband created a disturbance in the palace by his violence of temper which furnished both a motive her leaving that residence, and supplied one of the grounds of their future separation. Mad. Talon, at the time of her marriage, was very handsome, very gay, and very accomplished. Whether she gave her husband grounds of jealousy or not, in the first years of their union, it would appear that jealousy was early the cause of domestic discord, and that this feeling, acting on a weak and irascible mind, had deprived him of his senses. Such at least is the conclusion to which we must come, if we can believe the facts which Madame du Cayla alleged against him as the grounds of a separation necessary for her personal safety. The following is the picture which she draws of her domestic tyrant:—"By a short of oddity which belongs to his character, he can find happiness no where, and appears to exist only to torment and render miserable all those who ought to obtain and enjoy his affection. It is not saying too much to declare, that he is an object of terror and harm to every one about him, by violence and his furies: nobody is safe against his abuse and his outrages. M. le Comte du Cayla seems to have laid it down as a law to himself to resemble nobody. With him every thing is mania. He goes out, and runs about the streets; nay, goes journies in the night time with particular pleasure. He does not return home or go to bed till four or five in the morning, & then remains in bed till four o'clock in the afternoon. He sleeps on a chair, on a dirty mattress stretched upon a plank, and in all seasons keeps his windows open. He takes his meals alone, even with *traiteurs*, and he cannot suffer the presnce of any person whatever in the room where he eats."—The lady, after this pretty portrait, exposes all her griefs in succesion against her husband. She had been carried by him, against her will, from a ball; she had been called names by him; she had even been threatened with personal violence; she had been abused in letters which he wrote to his friends, in which he accused her of infidelities. On these allegations, the Court decreed that "Zoe Victorie Talon is and shall remain separated in body and habitation from Count Achille Pierre Antoine de Barchy de Cayla, her husband; that he shall be prohibited from having or frequenting her, and that under such penalties as the Court shall fix," &c.—Madame du Cayla is thus still the wife of the Count, though living on a separate maintenance; and if the King is to have her in a left-handed marriage, as it is said he wishes, he must apply to the Pope for an indulgence, which, after the good deeds doing for the Church of Spain, will not be refused. Madame du Cayla is disliked by the Duchess of Angoulem. She is not devout enough for the taste of her Royal Highness and her friends; but the most fantic Ultra does not decline her service or murmur against her power. She placed Peyronnet in the Cabinet, and maintains Villele in the Presidency. In the lete fate Villele sat on her right hand.

By a Taylor.—Ship having had some business with an attorney, had a bill delivered to him containing such a variaty of unexpected charges, that he thonght himself fleeced most unmercifully; as a satisfaction for which, he made the following parody of the bill in a subsequent charge for a suit of clothes, which the attorney ordered from him, and acted, no doubt, on principles of fairness and honesty with those of the man of the low:

	£.	s.	d.
To measuring & taking orders for a suit of Clothes	0	6	8
Warrant and instructions to my foreman for executing the same	0	6	8
Going three times to the woollen-draper's	0	10	0
Fees to the woollen-draper	0	4	0
Cutting out the cloth	0	6	8
Materials for working	1	1	0
Trying on the suit	0	13	0
Alterations and amendments	1	8	4
Entering this account in my day-book	0	10	6
Posing it to my ledger	0	6	8
Engrossing the same	0	13	8
Writing to the button merchant	0	6	8
Filing his declaration, 16 sheets	0	16	8
Fees to the button merchant	0	2	8
Removing the suit from my house to Gray's Inn	1	1	0
Removing it by certiorari from Gray's Inn to Surrey, at your country house	1	16	0
Writing a receipt, with a stamp	0	12	0
Filing the same	0	6	0
Service of the same	0	5	0
Ditto eight time mere	2	0	9
	£17	3	11

BOMBAY:—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY *SHREECHRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE PRABHOO*, No. 1, CHURCH GATE STREET.